The Massillon Independent.

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HANGS HIMSELF AT HIS HOME

Former Cashier of a Springfield Bank a Suicide.

HAD BEEN ILL TWO YEARS

Fractious Horse Fatally Injures Three Men In a Cleveland Blacksmith Shop—Hunter Shoots Himself—Old-Time Campfire—Local Option Election—Other News of Ohio.

Springfield, O., Nov. 21.—A. R. Cobaugh, until two years ago cashier of the First National bank of this city, committed suicide by hanging himself to a beam in the basement of his home. Mr. Cobaugh became ill about two years ago, and to effect a complete recovery he went to a sanitarium in Pennsylvania, where he remained until six months ago. A suit was filed against him recently involving funds belonging to an estate of which he was executor more than 20 years ago. The hearing was set for Thursday. The pending suit involved Mr. Cobaugh neither financially nor personally. It is thought, however, that worrying over the legal questions involved again upset his mind temporarily.

Mr. Cobaugh was well known in banking circles all over the state and was prominent in the counsels of the Presbyterian church.

Horse Terrorized Shop.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 21.—A fractious horse terrorized the occupants of a blacksmith shop, in which it was running loose. Snorting with anger, it drove Joseph Sinecane into a corner and kicked out his brains, despite the efforts of several other men to save him. Turning upon the would-be rescuers the horse selected Daniel Sinecane, a brother of the dead man, and kicked him on the head. His injuries are pronounced fatal. John Beyers attempted to open a door and drive the frenzied animal out, when it wheeled and kicked him in the stomach. Physicians say his recovery is doubtful. Through windows and doors others escaped from the shop.

Wife's Plaint.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 21.—Because, as she alleges in her petition, she had to sleep with dogs, and because said dogs were accorded privileges denied her, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Yarger asks a divorce from her husband, William. She says William has a mania for dogs and always has 20 or more of them lying around the house. She had to serve as chef for them and could not sit down to her own meals until the pups had been gorged. This was all well and good, she says in her petition, until Bill started to take them to bed with him. That is where she quit.

Commander Brown Present.

Toledo, O., Nov. 21.—Several hundred veterans of the civil war met here and participated in an old-time campfire given under the auspices of Forsyth Post, G. A. R. This is the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the order. The purpose of the meeting was to get civil war veterans who are not members of a Grand Army post interested in the organization. Several veterans spoke, among whom were Commander-in-Chief R.B. Brown of Zanesville and Department Commander G. A. Harmon of Lancaster, who were guests of honor.

McClelland's Move.

Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—E. G. McClelland, Republican candidate for congress in the Toledo district, defeated 38 votes by General Isaac R. Sherwood, who ran on both the Democratic and independent tickets, engaged the former attorney general, J. M. Sheets, to contest granting a certificate of election. McClelland will ask the state canvassing board, composed of the governor, secretary of state and chief justice of the supreme court, to award the certificats to him. The claim will be made that the Dana law was not actually repealed.

"Wets" Defeated.

Coumbus, O., Nov. 21.—Clinton township, north of this city, is to remain dry for the next two years. By a vote of almost two to one the "drys" carried the election which was held in the six precincts of the township Tuesday. The total vote was 1,400, and of this number the drys received 926 and the wets 440.

Accidentally Shot.

Lancaster, O., Nov. 21.—While returning from a hunting trip William Malloy accidentally discharged a shotgun, the entire load of No. 8 shot entering his right side. His companions secured a wagon and brought him to his home in this cit. He lived only a few hours after the accident.

Action of Wine Growers.

Sandusky, O., Nov. 21.—At an adjourned session of the Wine Growers' Association of America action was taken on several topics of interest. The growers passed resolutions indorsing the new pure food law and agreed upon a plan for uniform labels. Foreign labels and labels similar to those from foreign countries are not to be used.

Elect Directors.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad company held here the following directors were elected: Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., Samuel Spencer, Briggs S. Cunningham, Charles A. Hinsch, W. J. Murphy and E. W. Kittridge.

Secretary Root to Speak.

Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—The Commercial Club of Cincinnati has issued invitations to the various representatives of the South American countries accredited to Washington on the twenty-sixth anniversary dinner of the club, Friday evening, at which Secretary of State Root will be the guest of honor. The South American diplomats invited are Ignacio Calderon, Bolivia; Felipe Pardo, Peru; Enrique Cortes, Colombia; Mr. Guergel de Amaral, charge d'affaires Brazil legation, and Alberto Yochan, charge d'affaires Chilean legation. Governor Harris has been invited to be present to represent the state of Ohio. Members of the club believe that most of the diplomats invited will accept.

Miniature Rebellion.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 21.—The Grand View sanitarium, Price Hill, was the scene of an outbreak by three insane patients. Two male attendants were badly injured and Lieutenant of Police Kane and a detachment of patrolmen were called in to quell the miniature rebellion. William McCall, a giant patient from Kentucky, precipitated the outbreak.

Fire Destroys Mail.

Mansfield, O., Nov. 21.—A combination mail and express car on eastbound Pennsylvania train No. 2 took fire here and was practically destroyed with 1,000 to 1,500 letters. The mail destroyed was transfer mail, being received from other cities for delivery along the Pennsylvania road between Mansfield and Wooster.

Man Hunt.

Ashland, O., Nov. 21.—The farmers of the southern part of Ashland county are hunting for George Baker, 25, who is accused of assaulting Dora Messner, 13. Baker worked for Messner. Neighbors talk of a lynching in case Baker is found.

By Escaping Gas.

Bridgeport, O., Nov. 21.—Four small children of William Gallagher of Martin's Ferry were overcome by escaping gas. All are living, but three are in a serious condition and two hardly expected to live.

Butler Recaptured.

Toledo, O., Nov. 21.—James Butler, one of the trio who picked the locks of the county jail at Bowling Green last week and escaped, was captured in Detroit by Toledo deputy sheriffs.

FOUND GUILTY

Was American Sugar Refining Company of Accepting Rebates.

New York, Nov. 21.—The American Sugar Refining company was found guilty by a jury in the United States circuit court of accepting rebates amounting to $26,000 from the New York Central railroad. The New York Central was recently found guilty of giving rebates to the American Sugar Refining company and fined $108,000. Joseph H. Choate in his argument for the defense declared that there was no precedent in American law for such an enormous fine as the statute against rebating provided. It was necessary, he said, to go back several centuries in English law to find an instance in which a penalty amounting to more than $100,000 had been imposed.

Resist Inventories.

Montpelier, France, Nov. 21.—Resistance to the taking of church inventories was general throughout the department of Herault. Violent resistance occurred at Pignan, where the church was filled with the fumes of burning sulphur, which was shoveled into the building from the vestry and the roof and again and again forced out the soldiers, while a crowd of men and women shouted maledictions at the troops and hurled stones and flower pots at them. The church was finally cleared by a charge of infantry. At St. Bauzille the church bells were wildly rung, summoning the clericals, who surrounded the church. The force at the disposal of the prefect was not sufficient to attempt taking the inventory. The church at Couroonsec was barricaded and the parish priest defended the door, but the military engineers cleared the way. At Grabels it was also necessary to batter in the church doors.

Armour Before Commission.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 21.—J. Ogden Armour, president of P. T. Armour Packing company, a large holder of stock in the Armour Grain company, Neola Elevator company and Atlas Elevator company, and also owner of large blocks of stock in the Milwaukee road, Pennsylvania lines, Union Pacific and other railways, was the most important witness before the investigating committee of the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Armour in reply to questions said he was unaware of any special favors shown him by railroads in which he had stock, and repeated the statement when asked as to specific instances. He denied any knowledge of rebating or other forms of favoritism.

There is not a single moment in life that we can afford to lose.—Goulburn.

GOMPERS' STEP IS INDORSED

Federation of Labor Urges Continuance of Political Activity.

FOR INDEPENDENT ACTION

Extension of Exclusion Laws So as to Include All Asiatics Demanded by the Convention — Employment of Coolies In Canal Zone Denounced. Other Work of Delegates.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 21.—The American Federation of Labor, which is holding its annual convention here, indorsed the political policy of President Gompers during the last campaign and urged a continuance of activity along independent lines, strongly condemning, however, the idea of affiliating with any special party, and going on record as opposed to forming a national labor party.

Subsidized shipping, involving enlistment of the seamen employed therein as members of the naval reserve, was fiercely denounced. President Gompers touched extensively upon this subject in his annual report, pointing out that while purporting simply to provide for the voluntary enrollment of seamen serving on subsidized ships, the bill pending in congress did in fact provide for the conscription of seamen so enrolled in time of war.

The stands of the International Typographical union for an eight-hour day and of the textile workers in seeking shorter hours and more wages were approved, and the "no wage reduction" policy recommended by President Gompers was indorsed. The convention unanimously indorsed that portion of the president's report dealing with the proposed eight-hour law and recommended the passage of the bill by congress. The child labor resolution introduced in the United States senate calling for an official investigation of the woman and child labor situation in the United States was approved; and its passage by congress recommended. The bill calling for an eight-hour day for railroad labor was also approved. The convention officially went on record as inviting the representatives of the railroads to a joint conference for a consideration of labor matters connected with the recent road arbitration bill.

The anti-injunction bill was indorsed and the injunction plan scored. Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Hindu labor were included in a sweeping denunciation of Asiatic immigration and a demand for further extension of the exclusion laws. "Slavery" was the term used to describe the employment of Asiatic coolies on the Panama canal work. "If," reads the report, "the canal can not be built except by the introduction of involuntary servitude, it is better that it be not built at all."

AMERICAN PORK

Barred From France by a Preliminary Customs Decision.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The elimination of the microscopic examination of pork from the new American meat inspection law has resulted in a preliminary decision by the French customs authorities barring American ham, bacon, canned pork, etc. After long diplomatic negotiations, several years ago, France agreed to admit American pork on a government certificate that it had been microscopically examined and found sound. When, therefore, the new regulations instituted after the packing disclosures, and under which the first shipments are now on their way to French ports, were submitted to the authorities here they ruled that they did not comply with the old agreement, and prompt measures were instituted to secure their reversal, and if possible avoid prolonged unpleasant diplomatic negotiations.

Disorders In Macedonia.

St Petersburg, Nov. 21.—The situation in Macedonia is the subject of serious discussion in high diplomatic circles. The impression prevails that the continuance of the outrages, misgovernment and perpetual conflicts between Greek and Bulgarian bands has shown the utter inadequacy of the present international arrangement to restore order in that part of the Turkish empire. Reforms in the organization of the international gendarmerie in Macedonia will soon be promulgated, and the powers will next undertake the reorganization of the judiciary, but the diplomats are convinced in advance that these measures will be unavailing, and that it would be necessary to seek some other solution of the problem, however serious the consequences which this will entail.

A Good Dog.

"What kind of a dog is that?" asked the inquisitive man.

"I dunno jes' what kind of a dog he is," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "but he's got good stock in 'im. Dat dog is so many kinds of dog dat dar's got to be good dog somewhere."—Washington Star.

DIVORCE SUIT

Causes Big Sensation In Louisville Society Circles.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 21. — Mrs. Amanthis Jungbluth filed suit here for divorce from her husband, Carl Jungbluth, secretary of the Continental Tobacco company. She asks for $200,000 alimony and also files suit against Jungbluth, the Continental Tobacco company, Powhatan Wooldridge and the Deposit banks of Beards, Ky., to restrain them from disposing of or purchasing Jungbluth's property. Mrs. Jungbluth was granted a temporary injunction and writs of attachment by Judge Kirby. Mrs. Jungbluth in her petition complains that her husband has hired secret agents to spy upon her and has turned the servants against her and has induced them to tell false stories. The petition says further that Jungbluth has lived most of his time for the past several years in New York, and not only did not invite her to come to him but insisted that she remain on the farm, where her only protection was the servants. The filing of the suit has caused a sensation in Louisville society.

No Graft There.

New York, Nov. 21.—Dr. Edward T. Devine, who as special representative of the Red Cross had supervision of the relief work of the society at San Francisco following earthquake disaster, declared before the New York state branch of the Red Cross that while mistakes might have been made in the distribution of the relief fund, there was no "graft" there. Dr. Devine took occasion to refer to the indictments recently returned by a grand jury against Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco growing out of an investigation of municipal affairs, saying: "There is one person at least, one who has had every opportunity to know the truth, who does not believe that the mayor of San Francisco has stolen a penny of the relief fund."

Ban on Unions and Trusts.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 21.—The state supreme court decided a case which defines to a great degree the powers of the people of a state to control trusts, monopolies and combinations. The case was brought to enforce a contract between certain coke companies in the Flat Top region. West Virginia has no anti-trust law and the decision is based on the common law, which holds contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law, that the restraint must be unreasonable, and so declared this contract to be void. The decision puts under a ban any trust or combination of two or more persons to control any legitimate article of trade, and includes organizations and unions.

Extortioners Busy.

Pittsburg, Nov. 21.—Following the murder of a member of the Black Hand society here by an Italian who had been threatened with death if he failed to pay the society $500, Leon Sadowski, a prominent physician, and J. M. Nowak, a banker and financial controller of the Polish National Alliance, received letters from the Black Hand society demanding $1,000 and threatening death unless they accede to the demands of the society. The Polish residents of the city are greatly excited over the matter.

Letters Incensed Spectators.

Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The pitiful letters written by Grace Brown to Chester Gillette while she was waiting at her parents' home for him to come and keep his promise to marry her were read in court in the course of Gillette's trial, charged with causing her death. The letters created a sensation, and it became necessary to furnish a heavy police escort for the prisoner on his way from the courthouse to the jail. The same precautions were necessary on the prisoner's return to the courthouse.

Seven Italians Overwhelmed.

Bluefield, W. Va., Nov. 21.—Seven trackmen of a gang of 19 engaged in removing a slide on the Dry Fork branch of the Norfolk & Western railroad were killed as the result of a big slip of land. The men were swept down the mountain side and into the river. Twelve escaped. The bodies of four of the victims were recovered and three of the bodies are buried under hundreds of tons of earth. All of the victims were Italian laborers and were known only by numbers.

Hotel Blown Up.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 21.—At Niagara, a railway village, seven miles up the north fork of the Kittle river, unknown persons wrecked the Canadian hotel with dynamite. The explosion killed Louise King, 18, and an unknown Italian, and injured nine other persons. Three boxes of dynamite were used. The explosive was stolen from the storehouse of a contractor named Tierney.

Fifty Known Dead.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 21.—To the death list of the wrecked steamship Dix eight new names have been added, making the total of fifty known dead as a result of the disaster. Parties are still searching along the shores in the vicinity of where the Dix went down. The local United States marine inspectors have begun an investigation of the wreck.

Matrimonial Amenities.

"I was a fool when I married you."

"My friends all told me so at the time, madam."—Baltimore American.

UNDERWRITING FIRMS RAIDED

Alleged by Federal Officials to Be Fraudulent Concerns.

HAD EXTENSIVE BUSINESS

Plan by Which the Reputed Swindle Was Carried On Said to Have Netted the Promoters Nearly a Million Dollars — Accused Men When Arraigned Give Bond.

Chicago, Nov. 21. — United States officials raided several underwriting companies here, alleged to be fraudulent concerns. The companies are accused of promoting fraudulent enterprises. According to the federal authorities the men accused of operating the scheme had many victims and realized nearly a million.

The names of the persons arrested and the companies with which the federal officers say they are connected follow: W. J. Root, president; W. H. Welch, vice president, and W. D. Hulburt, secretary of the Central States Underwriting and Guarantee company; Charles Endicott Brown, president of the Prudential Securities corporation, brokers; Frank S. Winslow, president American Corporation and Security company; Ezra C. Barnum, president National Stock and Guaranty company and the Bankers' Credit and Mercantile company; David C. Owings, National Stock and Guaranty company.

The postal authorities say the underwriting companies were in league with certain of the brokers, with whom they divided the fee taken for the supposed underwriting, which was never done.

The authorities further assert that in each case the underwriting company was given a fee, and that in many cases the officers representing the company seeking the underwriting had scarcely left the underwriting office by the front door before the broker who introduced the capitalist would enter through another entrance and get half of the underwriting fee, and the underwriting venture would then be closed by the underwriters and the broker, no attempt being made to sell the stock. The government officials say that the men arrested never entered into a proposition in which less than $100,000 was involved, and that they in many cases obtained as much as $5,000,000 worth of stock to underwrite.

Hulburt, Root and Welch were taken to the United States district court and gave bonds of $5,000 each for their appearance for trial.

Russian Scandal.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—A scandal in connection with the distribution of government funds for the relief of the famine-stricken provinces, entailing the purchase of great quantities of grain, is being aired in the liberal press, which charges that a contract for $5,000,000 worth of wheat at a price of 4 cents per bushel above the market rate was given to an obscure individual named Lidval, and whose only recommendation was his private friendship with M. Gurko, vice minister of the interior, who is in charge of the famine relief. It is insinuated that Lidval was merely a street bidder acting for Gurko.

Hammering Count Witte.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—Since his return to Russia, Count Witte has been showered with abuse and attacked on all sides. A campaign to discredit him and prevent his ever returning to power is openly in progress. The Socialist press has given him the lie direct on the subject of his declaration that he had no communication with the workingmen's council during his premiership, and high officials of the government are furnishing material for attacks upon him.

Police Used Maxim Gun.

Odessa, Nov. 21.—A desperate attempt was made here by a band said to be composed of social revolutionists to murder the commissary of the Odessa police. The band did not desist until the police had opened fire on it with a maxim gun, killing three men and wounding three more. The others escaped. Another band composed of terrorists seized $2,000 in the office of the Russian Navigation company. Before taking this money the band killed a police official.

Panic In Paris Playhouse.

Paris, Nov. 21.—There was a slight panic in Sarah Bernhardt's theater shortly before midnight. A short circuit of wires exploded the incandescent lights and plunged the house in darkness, whereupon the audience rushed for the doors, and there were cries of fire. The coolness of the actors and attendants, however, soon restored calm, but not before one woman had been severely and several slightly hurt.

Facial.

"Don't you think her face rather too thin?"

"Well, I don't know. I can't see any place where it's worn through. Can you?"—Puck.

ROOT AGAIN

Dwells Upon Our Trade Relations With South America.

Kansas City, Nov. 21.—Elihu Root, secretary of state, before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, delivered his second speech in this city within two days. His speech was the feature of the first day's session of the congress. As on Monday night, Mr. Root Tuesday night again dwelt upon our relations with the South American republics, telling of his recent trip through these countries. He said the time had come for the expansion of trade between the countries of the north and south that would result in the peaceful prosperity of a mighty commerce. He declared that the means of communication between these countries must be improved and increased, and said the "woeful deficiency in the means to carry on and enlarge our South American trade is but a part of the general decline and feebleness of the American merchant marine." He spoke of the possibilities of investment of American capital in South American enterprises, and dealt also with the political aspect of the situation. Secretary Root referred at length to the disadvantages imposed on American shipping by the subsidized steamship lines of other nations, adding that it is for business men all over the country to show to the representatives in congress that the producing and commercial interests of the country really desire a practical measure to enlarge the markets and increase the foreign trade of the United States.

Mails Tampered With.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 21.—Complaints by Richmond business men of letters being tampered with and money extracted culminated in the arrest of T. D. Engelbert, a mail carrier, by a United States postoffice inspector. Engelbert will be taken before the United States commissioner at Indianapolis. Losses aggregating $300 have been charged against the Richmond office. Engelbert, it is said, was detected by the use of a decoy letter.

Roosevelt's Message.

New York, Nov 21.—A cablegram from President Roosevelt declining to suspend his order discharging colored troops of the Twenty-fifth regiment until the facts as known to him are shown to be false, but expressing his willingness to hear new facts bearing on that case, was made public by Gilchrist Stewart of the Constitutional league.

Scaffolding Collapsed.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 21.—Three men were killed and several injured by a falling scaffolding at the new railroad bridge at Naugatuck Junction. One of the injured brought here has a fractured skull and may die.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Harry Marshant, 9, dropped dead at school in Toledo, O. Cause unknown.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit company decided to increase wages of its 7,500 motormen and conductors, to take effect Dec. 1.

A deal is being arranged, it is said, between the United States and Great Britain for the exchange of the Philippine Islands for Newfoundland and Jamaica.

Guests in the Barnes House, Chicago, were driven into the street by a fire which destroyed a neighboring 6-story building occupied by manufacturing firms. Loss about $100,000.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, $4 00@7 40; cows, $2 65@4 75; heifers, $2 60@5 00; bulls, $2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 40@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3 25@5 75; lambs, $5 50@7 65; yearlings, $5 25@6 00. Calves—$3 00@8 00. Hogs — Mediums and heavy, $6 05@6 30; light, $6 20@6 30; good to choice mixed, $6 05@6 15, packing, $5 50@6 10; pigs, $5 40@6 00. Wheat—No 2 red, 75@76¼c Corn—No. 3 new, 39¾@40¼c. Oats—No 2, 33c.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export cattle, $5 30@6 00; shipping steers, $4 80@5 25; butcher cattle, $4 80@5 25; heifers, $3 00@4 50, fat cows, $2 50@4 00; bulls, $2 50@4 00; milkers and springers, $30 00@60 00. Sheep and Lambs — Yearlings, $6 00@6 25; wethers, $5 75@6 00; mixed, $5 50@5 75; ewes, $5 00@5 50; spring lambs, $5 00@7 40. Calves—$8 00@8 50. Hogs—Heavies and mediums, $6 30@6 35; Yorkers, $6 25@6 30; pigs, $6 50.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, $5 65@5 90; prime, $5 25@5 60; tidy butchers', $4 40@4 80; heifers, $2 50@4 30; cows, stags and bulls, $2 00@3 80; fresh cows, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 40@5 50; good mixed, $5 10@5 35; lambs, $5 00@7 40. Veal Calves—$6 00@8 00. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $6 35@6 40; medium Yorkers and pigs, $6 35.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Prime dry-fed cattle, $5 50@5 75; choice heifers, $3 50@4 50; fat cows, $3 50@3 65; bulls, $3 00@3 25; milkers and springers, $15 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, $7 25@7 30, wethers, $5 00@5 50; mixed, $4 00@5 00. Calves—$7 50 down. Hogs—Yorkers and pigs, $6 20¼, mediums, $6 30@6 35, roughs, $5 50@5 85, pigs, $4 25@5 00.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76@76½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 47½@48c Oats—No 2 mixed, 35¾@36c. Rye—No. 2, 71@72c. Lard—$9 00@9 10. Bulk meats—$9 25 Bacon—$10 37½. Hogs—$5 25@6 35. Cattle—$2 00@5 35. Sheep—$2 25@4 50. Lambs—$4 25@7 70.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 33½@34c; X, 31@32c; No. 1, 40@41c; No. 2, 38@39c; fine unwashed, 25@26c; delaine washed, 35½@36c; delaine unwashed, 29@30c; Indiana and Kentucky combing ¾-blood, 33@34c.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 77c; corn, 48c; oats, 35¾c; rye, 66½c; cloverseed, $8 12½. Oil—North Lima, 90c; South Lima and Indiana, 75c.

If a chameleon becomes blind it no longer changes color, but remains of a blackish hue.

Old Age Pensions.

London, Nov. 21.—Replying to the deputation of members of the house of commons from the Liberal and Labor parties, Premier Campbell-Bannerman said the matter of old age pensions would be taken up as soon as time and money permitted. He expressed himself as opposed to the "contributory scheme" because it involved inquisitorial machinery. Old age pensions, the premier continued, far from sapping independence and undermining thrift, would do just the opposite. Any scheme ought to be universal and must be put into effect by the state, which alone has the means of carrying it out.

To Wed a Ballplayer.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—The announcement was made that on Thanksgiving evening Miss Ilma Wilk, daughter of Frederick L. Wilk, vice president of the Union Trust company, would be married to Arthur Devlin of the New York National league baseball team.

Messenger Robbed.

New York, Nov. 21.—Floyd Kibler, a 15-year-old messenger employed in the Jersey City office of the Standard Oil company, was knocked down and robbed of $1,200 belonging to that company while carrying it from the office to a bank in Jersey City.

Feltner Trial Postponed.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 21.—At Beattyville, Lee county, Ky., the trial of Moses Feltner of Hamilton, O., ex-Breathitt feudist, charged with originating plots to assassinate Judge James Hargis, was continued until next Tuesday on account of the absence of commonwealth witnesses. Feltner says that although he fears death, he will remain in the mountains until the case is ended.

The Subtle Porcupine.

"The porcupine has his good points," admitted the possum, "but he is an awful flatterer, you know."

"Flatterer?" echoed the coon blankly.

"Yes. He is apt to send one away feeling awfully stuck up."

THE CLIMBING PERCH.

An East Indian Fish That Travels Over the Land.

As a rule, fish come out of the water only at the end of a line or by other involuntary process, but the climbing perch of the East Indies thinks nothing of leaving a pool with which it is not satisfied and starting overland in search of one more to its taste.

This usually happens as a result of the evaporation of a pool in the extremely dry season. When the fish decide that the water in the particular pool formed during the rainy season is in danger of drying out completely they make all preparations for moving and late at night or early in the morning deliberately climb the banks and start off in search of some more commodious pool or stream not in danger of going dry. When the journey is made at the hour it usually is the fish are favored by the heavy dew which lies on the grass, but if an emergency arises they will boldly strike out at noontime along the dusty road.

They travel by means of the strong bony fins which are full of sharp spines, like those of the common perch. They have a receptacle in which they carry water with them to moisten their gills. It is said that they will live several days out of water, and with the assistance of the dew laden grass the fish that starts in search of a satisfactory pool or stream is practically sure of living until it finds it. — Brockton Times.

Origin of "Jesuits."

The members of the Society of Jesus appear first to have been given their familiar short name, "Jesuits," by none other than Calvin. Pope Sixtus V. attempted to change their name from "Society of Jesus" to "Society of Ignatius," after their founder, Ignatius Loyola, but the attempt miscarried, and the Jesuits have never become "Ignatians," after the model of the Franciscans, Dominicans and Benedictines, although their enemies in Spain used to call them "Inigisias" (Inigo being the Spanish original of Loyola's Christian name). In France after their expulsion in 1765 those who ventured to remain temporarily called themselves "Fathers of the Faith," or "Clerks of the Sacred Heart."—London Chronicle.

The Daytime Nap.

Prolonged "forty winks" during the day are severely condemned by many doctors on the ground that they affect one's regular sleep. Scientists have found that in the ordinary course in the human being there is the greatest vitality between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. and the least between 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the morning. Long sleeps during the day interfere with this order of nature, sometimes causing headache. The nap of forty winks, but only forty, proves refreshing to many because it is too short to have any injurious consequences.

A Black Mast.

Most trading steamers which wish to study economy and effect have their aft mast painted black. If they did not the mast would soon be sullied by smoke and would look very dirty in consequence. The smoke from the vessel's funnel is carried backward by the forward motion of the vessel, and the mast would look grimy if it was painted any other color than black.

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A Thanksgiving Dinner--- With Extras

By PETER M'ARTHUR

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WITH most girls the interview would have closed with tears, but Alma Kent was not one to resort to such a weapon until all others had failed.

"It is not that you object to Jack, is it?" she asked.

"No," said her father, half angrily. "Jack is all right. He may not be exactly the husband I would have chosen for you, but after having two sons and four daughters marry according to their own wishes, in spite of anything I might have to say in the matter, I do not feel like making any objection to him."

"I know you will like him better the more you know him," and her eyes shone with faith in the absent one.

"No doubt I shall, little one, but I cannot let him take you away from me just yet. He must let me have you for at least another year."

"But we have been engaged a whole three months," she persisted.

At this he laughed outright.

"Why, your mother and I were engaged for three years before we were married."

"I know," said Alma, "but at that time you were not a successful young business man, and poor mamma was not the daughter of a wealthy merchant who had retired from business and was getting a little bit selfish in his later days."

"Yes," he admitted, "it is selfish on my part, perhaps, but I will see that you have a good time if you wait for another year. There will be plenty of yachting, and perhaps even a trip to Europe could be arranged."

Alma knew what this meant, but was too wise to say so. She loved her father truly, but she loved handsome Jack Harding more truly, as is the way of youth. She knew that in his heart her father did not mean to be unfair to her, but at the same time she was not prepared to sacrifice for his sake the great joy that she knew life had in store for her and to which she had the right. She also felt sure that in time he would be better pleased to see her happy in her own home than to have her fretting by his side. At the same time she would not for the world do anything that would cause him pain, and she trusted to her own ingenuity to win him to her view. After all he was the dearest, kindest father in the world, and if he did want to keep the pet of his old, old age with him after his wife had died and all his other children had gone out into the world he was hardly to be blamed. She knew he had no tangible objection to the lover of her choice, but she also knew when he had mentioned a year as the time that must elapse before the wedding could take place that only the exercise of a woman's wit would be able to effect any change. She was still puzzling her head over the matter when Jack Harding was announced and greeted with the affectionate enthusiasm that befitted a fine young college athlete who was rapidly making his way in the business world.

"But just think," she exclaimed pettishly, "papa won't think of our being married within a year!"

"That's a whole eternity!" he exclaimed.

"Is it not, dear?" and she nestled her head on his shoulder. "Besides, he

"I'LL WAGER THAT WE'LL NOT WAIT A YEAR."

wants to take me to Europe, where I could not see you for months and months."

"He won't listen to reason?"

"Oh, yes, he'll listen to it, but he won't allow himself to be convinced."

"Then why can't we elope?" he suggested.

"How can you say such a thing?" she cried. "It would break his heart to have me do that."

"Oh, no, I would not. Lots of couples have eloped and have been forgiven afterward."

"Yes, yes, I know, but I would not do that to papa. Besides, I want to be married in my own home, with all my friends about, just as my sisters were."

"Then it's a case of waiting for a year," said Jack gloomily.

"Now, don't sulk," said Alma, "and I'll wager that we'll not wait a year and that I will not ask him to make the time shorter."

"How will you manage it?"

"Wait and see," she said gayly.

"Really," said Jack, "if you are so confident that you can bamboozle your father in this way I am not sure that I should not be afraid to marry so clever a wife. You will twist me around your thumb and do what you like with me."

"Well, what else do you expect?" she flashed back at him. "But if you will obey my orders when the time comes I feel sure I will find a way to win papa's consent."

With much happy badinage they enjoyed their evening together, and by the time he had completed bidding her a lingering farewell he felt in his heart that the clever little girl who had

"I AM THANKFUL TO BE ABLE TO FOOT THE BILLS!"

agreed to be his wife would find a way of managing everything that would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Some weeks later Alma demurely suggested a scheme to her father that appealed to his sense of humor and partly convinced him that she was falling in line with his views. For some time past Jack Harding's calls had not been obtrusively frequent, and suggestions for spending the winter months somewhere in the south of Europe had been received without undue opposition. So he was prepared to enter with enthusiasm into the scheme she proposed.

"It is getting toward the end of October," she said, "and I think it is high time that we were making some plans for Thanksgiving day."

"That does not need much planning," he replied. "It only means turkey and cranberry sauce and poor relations, and that can always be arranged in a few days."

"Oh, I know an ordinary Thanksgiving can, but I want this one to be something original and to be the greatest Thanksgiving day of my life."

Her father looked at her quizzically for a moment before saying: "I suppose that is because you mean it to be your last Thanksgiving day as a single woman. To think that my little girl should be so thankful to give up her girlhood! Have I guessed the reason?"

"Not exactly," she replied, with an expression that puzzled him. But presently he was entering fully into her scheme.

"You see, I want to invite a whole lot of people besides our relations and my brothers and sisters and their children. I want to invite Jack and one or two of my girl friends, besides some young men to meet them, and I want to invite Dr. Oiltext and his wife and—oh, a whole lot of people."

"All right," said her father. "I guess I can stand it."

"Yes, and you'll enjoy it, too," said the little schemer, "and I have got a plan to make an awful lot of fun."

"That's good," he replied. "I always hate to have an affair of that kind degenerate into a solemn function, and if you can show us some way of livening it up you will prove yourself a public benefactor."

"Don't worry. I will make it lively enough. My plan is to state on each invitation that is sent out that the person who accepts will be expected to state publicly before sitting down to the Thanksgiving dinner just what he or she feels most thankful for."

"So?" laughed the father. "I can guess a whole lot of those causes for being thankful right now. As a goodly number of the guests will expect to inherit money from me, you will find that their thankfulness will take the form of compliments for their host. They will claim to be thankful that my health is so good, even though that keeps them away from their legacies, and all kinds of nonsense like that."

"No doubt, no doubt," said Alma, "but I am awfully glad that you are going to enter into the spirit of the occasion."

"I suppose I will have to tell what I am thankful for?"

"Oh, you may, if you like," said Alma, "but as you are to be the host that will not be absolutely necessary. But now, papa, dear, I'm going to be awfully busy getting things ready, and I am going to need a new dress and a whole lot of other things."

True to her word, Alma did want a lot of things. She made many trips to the city, both alone and with her sisters and her girl friends. Everybody about the place was kept busy, and there were a constant coming and going of milliners, dressmakers and dealers in the mystery of women's attire. Caterers and florists were also called into requisition until one day shortly before the feast Alma's father pinched her ear and remarked:

"You must remember, dear, that I am only a poor millionaire."

"Oh, don't worry," she replied; "you will not be sorry for letting me have my own way in this."

"Of course not, and I intend to have loads of fun. And I think that when it comes to telling what I have to be thankful for I can with justice say that I am thankful to be able to foot the bills!"

At this thrust Alma danced away to look after the details of the great Thanksgiving dinner. At last the wished for day came round and with it a host of laughing guests. They all claimed much to be thankful for, but their host stopped their enthusiastic revelations.

"You must wait," he insisted. "I am going to put you all through a civil service examination, and those who cannot give a sufficient reason for being thankful will not be allowed to partake of the dinner even if I have to turn them out of the house with my own hands."

At midday a laughing, joyous group was assembled in the parlor ready to be quizzed, but all objected to being called first, evidently by prearrangement.

"But some one must be first," said the host, who was acting as master of ceremonies. "Come, Alma; it was you who originated this scheme, so set a good example to the others."

Alma stood up demurely and replied amid a breathless silence, "I am thankful today because I have a father who is going to let me marry the man I love."

"Of course, of course," said her father, frowning slightly and wishing to pass from the subject, but he was unable to do so.

"And I am thankful," said Jack Harding boldly, "that I had the foresight to bring with me a marriage license."

"What's that—what's that?" exclaimed the old man, getting a glimpse of what was coming, but before he could enter a protest the Rev. Dr. Oiltext, also, as if playing a part in the comedy, came forward and observed in his best manner, "And I am thankful that I am here to perform the ceremony."

"And we are thankful that we are going to be bridesmaids," exclaimed a couple of Alma's friends.

"And I that I'm going to be best man," said one of Jack's chums.

"And we are all glad that we have been invited as guests on this great occasion," sang all the others.

"Well, well, I suppose I must be thankful, too," said the father, overwhelmed by the trick that had been arranged for him. "I suppose you have your bridal dress upstairs. I anticipated there was something up with all those milliners and dressmakers in the house. Run along now and get it on, and this year we will add a bride's cake to the Thanksgiving dinner and will make it the most wonderful occasion ever known."

"OF COURSE, OF COURSE," SAID HER FATHER.

"The bride's cake is ready, too," said Alma.

"I don't doubt it," he retorted, "and I don't suppose it will take much of a hunt to find plenty of rice and old shoes around, because you are not one to miss any of the details."

Having thus yielded gracefully, he entered into the spirit of the occasion with the rest.

And Alma is still glad that she was married on Thanksgiving day, for she is constantly able to be thankful because she has the best husband in the world.

The Fourth.

"Benny," said Mr. Bloonumper, "if George Washington is the first in the hearts of his country, who comes second?"

"I don't know about that," replied Benny, "but Independence day is the fourth."

Waves.

Dyke—As the boat left the dock I waved my handkerchief, and then a most curious thing happened. Forney—What was it? Dyke—The ocean waved back.

Too much underdone bread and too much overdone mortgages are warranted to give any man the dyspepsia.

It is a wise man that is sharp enough to sell his produce when the prices are going up rather than when they are falling.

Potatoes are not the best ration for the dairy cow. They make the butter colorless and dull and also affect its keeping qualities.

A long step will be taken toward the redemption of the Russian peasants if the contemplated plan of distributing 20,000,000 acres of the crown land among them is put into execution.

Old world thrift is in no way more nicely illustrated in comparison with American prodigality than in the fact that the foreigner cuts his cord wood into four pieces, while his new world cousin in the next door yard makes it three.

'Tis hard to please some men, as testified by the fact that one whom we know, with nearly half a section of land, a fine home, a pretty wife, good barns and hundreds of heads of cattle and sheep and hogs, remarked to us that he often felt that he would be better off in town.

We know of a young farmer whose wife has a piano and a cook stove. On the former she is quite proficient, but as a cook she is most inefficient. The most effective harmony which can come to any home arises from the art of good cookery rather than from the power to make a sweet combination of notes.

As cold weather comes on people are prone to shut up their houses almost to the point of suffocation, forgetting that ventilation, or, at least, an occasional change of air, is as necessary in winter as in summer. The air is even more quickly exhausted during the winter on account of the fire and lights.

There are several localities in which the organization of reading and study clubs among the farmers' wives has met with much success, resulting in a needed change from the routine of household duties and in both interest and benefit to the members. Meetings were held once a month and in homes most conveniently located.

In cases where wooden or other shields cannot be readily obtained a good way to protect the trunks of young orchard trees from rabbits and mice is to rub them thoroughly from ground to limbs with some good strong soap. An occasional inspection will indicate whether the operation needs to be repeated. This is sometimes the case as the result of prolonged and heavy rains.

So intensive a culture of the land is followed in the Japanese empire that lines separating the estates of landowners are imaginary and not fences, as in this and some other countries, which throw a three or four foot strip of land out of cultivation, occasional landmarks only being placed to mark the limits of one's property. The unproductive and cumbersome fence and posts must give way to grain or fruit or productive tree.

Following out the tendency of a very generally recognized economic law, the high prices of lumber of all kinds and grades is resulting in a substitution of other materials where possible, and this is particularly true of cement. Thus are at work influences that will not only result in a decreased demand for lumber products, but also a lower price, but which will tend to preserve the forest areas of the country from complete denudation.

A friend took us into his cellar the other day. He felt justly proud of his harvest returns and wanted us to see them. The carrots, beets, squashes, turnips and potatoes certainly did present a nice appearance, but the best part of all was the neatness and compactness of the place—no straggling, mixed up heaps upon the floor to endanger your life every time you went down cellar. Every box and barrel was accessible and convenient at any time.

Each year much good farm machinery goes to waste for want of proper care and protection. Why is this? Negligence, lack of time and poor management may be good excuses, but poor reasons. The man who sells the machinery is not half so distressed to have a nice new machine go in this way as you might think, for he is pretty sure that the next good crop you get will go to help pay for a new one. When you leave your machine out unprotected in all kinds of weather remember that you are treating the other fellow better than yourself when it isn't necessary.

Pluck that financial beam out of your eye. There are some things that you cannot put a money value on, yet they may be the basis of much happiness.

It is no kindness to an animal to let it live when afflicted with some incurable ailment or disease. Its sufferings and struggles far outweigh its joy of living.

While goats are terrors when not where they belong, they are one of the best agencies known for ridding the pasture of all kinds of brush and weeds, which they seem to prefer to the more tender and nutritious grasses.

It always seems so strange to go into a country home and find that they buy their mince meat. It seems as out of place as it would to buy canned pumpkin or baked beans. There is no mince meat like that of the home manufacture.

A few tin cans, thrifty geranium slips and a sunny window brought into proper conjunction are all that are necessary to provide an abundance of winter bloom, which will be the more appreciated because everything out of doors is bleak and bare.

That church which has a large sprinkling of farmers and their families among its members and congregation is almost sure to prosper. The good country people are not only more regular attendants, but they give willingly and with a free hand when they are able.

It not infrequently happens that the price of fall apples is materially affected by an abundant crop of peaches and pears, which, with the low freight rates prevailing, can be put down in almost any part of the country at a moderate cost. The converse of this proposition is equally true.

Oftentimes it will be found convenient if the family keeps a file of the home or county seat paper, say, running back six months or a year. As a record of local history and information its preservation in the above manner will prove valuable in a number of ways. And what is true of the weekly paper applies with even greater force to other periodicals and magazines.

If you are one to get caught, along with a lot of others, with a big crop and no market for it one year, it is no sign that it will always be that way, but it will be natural for you to feel that way. Perseverance will win, and the next year you may make a great hit by trying the same crop again, because every one else will be sure to try some other. Then yours will be in demand.

Do some of you boys and girls who are in town attending high school and incidentally having a good time realize that the opportunity, books, tuition, clothes and board mean long hours and sacrifice on the part of some loving father and mother at home, who long to see worked out in you the ambitions which they were never able to realize? Application and gratitude on your part is small interest to pay.

A practical and helpful service that any school, religious or benevolent organization might perform lies along the line of a more thorough dissemination and interchange of the vast amount of excellent reading matter that now weighs down, but doesn't enlighten, the closet shelves of so many homes. To be valuable, good papers and magazines must be read and digested. Stacked up, they fail of their mission.

Not infrequently the good housewife complains of bad spots in the potatoes which cause a good deal of waste. There are black places and ragged gashes. This is caused by using a sharp tined fork in handling the potatoes or they are shoveled up in a wholesale way much as coal is handled. Many good potatoes are ruined in this way and rendered unfit for table use.

'Tis the exception that the woman about the place does not have a responsible position upon the farm. Besides all the housework, she has the garden, the poultry and much of the young stock to look after and is always expected to be ready to help in an emergency. She needs not only sympathy, but hearty co-operation, in her work, for her hours are long and poorly paid in money as well as appreciation.

We sometimes treat a storeroom as though its only purpose in being was a place to deposit rubbish, for we could hardly call the contents of many storerooms anything else. This habit of accumulating and saving from year to year old stuff that we have no present need for and we see no immediate future use for grows with us, and our only relief is a fire, flood, cyclone or to move out—usually the latter. A storeroom is a most useful and necessary place when kept in some kind of shape.

The last assembly of the Iowa legislature gave the good roads cause a substantial lift when they passed a law with a view to encouraging the use of wide tired wagons on the public highways and providing for a rebate of one-fourth of their road tax to persons using wagons with tires not less than three inches in width when hauling loads of over 800 pounds in weight. The first rebate is to be given July 1, 1907, and each July 1 thereafter, providing the person complying with the provisions of the law shall make an affidavit to that effect before a notary public. The law as passed is eminently sensible and is bound to fetch definite results in the matter of highway improvement.

A QUERY ABOUT SOUTH DAKOTA.

A central Iowa reader of this department writes stating that she and her father have taken up a claim in Stanley county, S. D., and wanting to know what they can raise to best advantage. The father has gardened, but not farmed. They will hire their breaking done, having but one horse, and it will have to be counted on to till the crops raised. Particular inquiries are made relative to raising beans, onions, potatoes and sunflowers. During the past three years there seems to have been abundant moisture for growing crops through practically all portions of North and South Dakota. On the assumption that the character of the soil is suitable and that meteorological conditions continue as they have of late years, we see no good reason why the products mentioned ought not to do well. A letter received from Professor James W. Wilson of the State Agricultural college at Brookings, S. D., contains the information that all of the products mentioned, as well as others, have been grown successfully in Stanley county, the gist of his reply being that these products ought to do well if given intelligent care. Both beans and onions are crops that could be tended with a single horse or hand cultivator, and they will also withstand considerable drought in case this condition should prevail. The Campbell system of dry farming has done wonders in way of crop returns from many portions of the semiarid west, and were we a holder of land beyond the 100th meridian we would certainly make a careful study of its chief points with a view to being prepared for a possible drought.

GLUTTONY.

The other day at Libertyville, Ill., a limburger cheese eating contest resulted in the death of the winner, who got away with a pound of the stuff and nearly finished up the two other contestants, who were not far behind him in the amount of cheese consumed. Doctors who operated on the winner for appendicitis did not learn until after his death of the real cause of his abdominal distress. Most all contests involve more or less foolhardiness on the part of those who engage, but the tribe who seek notoriety by overloading their stomachs with food of any kind, digestible or not, prove their descent from the ape and demonstrate their kinship with the beast of the field.

UNPROFITABLE.

There is a habit among some farmers in buying cattle for their stock yards to pick them up in the south and west stock centers. We saw a bunch of such cattle not long since which the owner told us he had bought for yearlings the spring previous when the hair was long. The fact developed with the coming of warm weather that he had been sold along with a few yearlings a bunch of western cattle which had probably not sucked their mothers for four years or more. They were a rabbit ham bunch, and all the good corn on the farmer's lot could make nothing more than canners out of them. In these the farmer had tied up what otherwise would represent his profit.

A DANGER TO AVOID.

The recent report of three deaths in one family living at Anderson, Ind., as a result of toadstool poisoning but gives added force to the suggestion that it is far safer for people who do not possess sufficient botanical knowledge to carefully distinguish between the edible mushroom and its deadly cousin, the common toadstool, to let the whole tribe severely alone. While the mushroom is considered a delicacy by many and is wholesome enough, the toadstool is a deadly fungus, there being practically no antidote which is able to counteract its baleful effects. Let the toadstool family alone unless you are anxious to mature your insurance policy.

COST OF FLOODS.

The national forest service, which not long ago was put upon a much more effective working basis, has undertaken as one of its tasks the solution of the problem of floods in rivers. It is estimated that the Kansas river floods of 1903 destroyed $20,000,000 worth of property and 100 lives. One of the most fertile valleys in the country, 120 miles long, was partly destroyed, its rich soil being cut away in places, while other portions were covered with sand to a depth of six or eight feet. Out of 250,000 acres of very fertile soil 10,000 were completely destroyed, while 10,000 acres more lost 50 per cent of their value.

COUNTRY HIGHWAYS.

While the day is doubtless far distant, conditions of population and land tenure are bound to arise which will render it an economic necessity to put into the adjacent fields on either side generous strips of the present four rod country highway. This change could be made today without waiting for the increased population and would result in a vast improvement in the looks of the highway, as the strips in question are in all too many instances simply breeding plots for useless and unsightly grass and weeds.

MONEY IN MELONS.

As the result of an exceptionally favorable and long growing season a friend reports an income of $175 from an acre planted to muskmelons. A multitude of weeds were killed before time to plant the seed, which made the matter of the care of the seed comparatively easy, while the crop matured gradually, so that the period during which it could be marketed extended over several weeks. A further point of advantage in favor of the melon crop was the fact that it did not pull heavily on the soil.

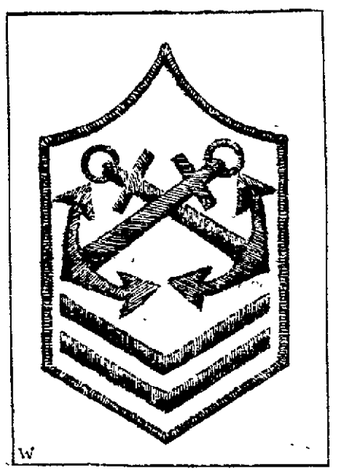
EMBROIDERY HINTS.

EMBLEMS AND CHEVRONS FOR SAILOR SUITS AND BLOUSES.

The Designs Meet a Long Felt Want Among Mothers Who Have No Patterns—How to Trace and Work Them.

The mother who makes her children's clothes is sometimes confronted with the problem of planning some kind of an embroidered emblem without pattern or guide of any kind, and it is to meet just such a contingency that the different combinations are shown.

In order to make the illustrations of still more value they have been reproduced in actual size, and in this way it



SHIELD AND ANCHOR.

will be a simple matter for the woman who is unable to procure the ready made article to trace the design she prefers and do the embroidery herself.

After the tracing is made the design must be cut out of thin cardboard, and the simplest and quickest method of doing this is to transfer the traced design to the cardboard by the use of carbon paper. Lay a piece of the latter, face down, on the cardboard, put the tracing on top and, holding firmly in place, draw over the outline of the tracing, using a sharp pointed pencil. After the figure has been cut out of the cardboard it must be sewed firmly in place on the material, using rather a coarse needle threaded with fine silk and taking the stitches in far enough from the edge so that they will not pull through and break the cardboard.

Then work over this foundation with silk, using a thread that is firmly twisted, for if a soft floss is employed the work soon roughs up and looks bad.

On suits of galatea, chambray, linen or any of the pretty cotton materials used for children's clothes the work may be done with cotton, either plain or mercerized, this medium being more

ANCHOR DESIGN.

suitable than silk for suits which need frequent "tubbing." The emblem placed on the sleeve may also be repeated on the front of the blouse or shield or the latter may show something less elaborate.—Delineator.

The Ideal Sitting Room.

Morris gave the following description of a sitting room that was ideal, according to his opinion:

"Besides the table that will keep steady when you work upon it, and the chairs that you can move about, the good floor, and the small carpet which can be bundled out of the room in two minutes, there must be a bookcase with a great many books in it, a bench that you can sit or lie upon, a cupboard with drawers and, unless either the bookcase or the cupboard be very beautiful with paintings or carving, pictures and engravings on the walls, or else the wall itself must be ornamented with some beautiful and restful pattern, then a vase or two and fireplaces as unlike as possible to the modern mean, miserable and showy affairs, plastered about with wretched sham ornament, trumpery of cast iron and brass and polished steel offensive to look at and a nuisance to clean.

"To these necessaries—unless we are musical and need a piano, in which case, as far as beauty is concerned, we are in a bad way—we can add very little without troubling ourselves and hindering our work, our thought and our rest."

Proof of the Pudding.

She—Just see how much your little wife loves you. She made this cake for you all by herself.

He—Yes, darling, and now if you will eat it all by yourself I shall possess indisputable proof of your devotion.

Butcher—What can I do for you, mum?

Young wife (trying to give herself the air of a veteran)—One pound of beef sausage, but without bone, please.

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WHAT AILS BOSTON?

Mayor Fitzgerald Declares the Hub Is Cold and Proud.

ARRAIGNS HER BUSINESS SPIRIT

He Points Out Boston's Mistake In Keeping Her Adopted Sons From Becoming Heads of Firms—Is Deaf to the Throbbing Heart of Youth at Her Doors—Let Us Boast of Our Commercial Supremacy, He Says, Rather Than of Our Culture.

"What is the matter with Boston?"

I asked this question of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, and, though his outer and inner offices were crowded with visitors and business men, he let them wait, says Sibyl Wilbur in the Boston Herald. The idea that there may be something wrong with Boston hit her enthusiastic mayor over the heart.

"Give me a moment to think," said the mayor. "Don't make one note of what I say. Let me be very careful how I say this, for as sure as you live there is something the matter. What are you here for asking me that question? Why do I pay heed to it? Because we know what is being said of Boston. We know that somebody somewhere coined the phrase 'the decadence of Boston,' because we know that H. G. Wells of England, in a masterly article, has written of our 'enchanting and ineffectual spirit' The decadence of Boston—is there any truth in such a phrase?

"What is the matter with Boston? It is cold and proud, and it wraps the mantle of puritanism around it. It is deaf to the throbbing heart of youth at its door. But it has got to open to us; it has got to let us in. I have said it to the Merchants' association of this city; I am ready to say it again You have got to permit the young men of Irish, Italian, Jewish and French blood to get into business in Boston."

"Has Boston refused to do this?"

"Well, look around you. Look at the names over the business houses. What do you see? You see the names of old New England families everywhere. Tight fisted, tenacious, these old families hang on with a grip like death. They squeeze out and freeze out the ardent young soul of the Irishman. They present a cold front to the business enthusiasm of the Jew. Young men from the provinces if they have an English name are more to their liking than young men born in Boston of foreign extraction, although these young men born in Boston love Boston and are ready to think and work and plan for the future of Boston.

"Boston is the only place in the country, the only place in the world, if you please, where the Jew has not had the fullest opportunity for the exercise of his great natural talents The atmosphere is too cold, too hard And if the Jew, who has been taught the value of the dollar from his cradle, whose traditions for ages have developed in him a sound sense of material values, the Jew will bear everything, endure everything, for the sake of that goal of a larger freedom which comes with ultimate success—if the Jew has found this condition in Boston, what in heaven's name can the Irishman do?"

"Where do you find a basis for such an arraignment of the business spirit of Boston?" I asked the mayor.

"I find it in an analysis of the membership of her business clubs and associations. Take the membership of the Chamber of Commerce, the most powerful organization for business in the city. That organization has 1,000 members. Analyze it for yourself. I have no exact data, but I know that it is overwhelmingly Yankee. You will find a dozen, maybe twenty, Irish names on its membership. You will find two Jews. What do you think of that for a great American business center?

"I'm perfectly well aware of the argument for this state of things. We won't let in the Jew, he will crowd out the Americans; he will absorb into his own hands certain lines of business. Well, isn't the American Jew a good American? Isn't he as good a citizen as any other citizen? Isn't this America made up of a blend of foreign elements?

"And then when you have kept him out what happens? Look at what we have lost to New York—the clothing and cloak industries. Is that good for Boston? Is it good to let manufacturing and mercantile possibilities, the golden possibilities of the hour, slip out of her hands? Shall we be content to let these things go while we fling ourselves in our exclusive Yankee Americanism?

"Now, take the Irishman. He comes to this country without business training. Because of the hard conditions in Ireland for generations his business perceptions have become dulled. He is emotional, full of sentiment, affection and, in this new world, enthusiasm. He is too often a spendthrift because he likes to live well and take part in everything that is going. He makes splendid material for business development. He is electrical; he would quicken the vital forces of any business house he got into. But is he allowed a chance?"

"But there are Irishmen in business houses throughout Boston, are there not, Mr Mayor?"

"They are in the business, but not of it," said the mayor. "The brains of Irishmen are useful to these old business concerns, and they use them. Irishmen are superintendents, managers, but they don't get into the firms. They don't have the chance to exert the genius which is theirs. Boston, probably the largest Irish community in America, keeps the Irishman's name in the background. The names of the big firms doing business here date back to the Mayflower. They are Puritan, they are Yankee, and that is because of the conservative, proud, cold spirit of old Boston."

"Well, Mr. Mayor, hasn't this spirit of old Boston made good?"

"It surely has up to a certain point, but the young soul of this city will not permit the arresting of its spiritual and mental development while old Boston sits at the tomb of its ancestors and fingers the leaves of the laurels it has won. They say Boston has a right to be conservative; that it was a significant and important city before Chicago was thought of. Well, what of it? Are we going to stand still and let Chicago and New York sap us of our energy?"

"How does New York sap Boston?'

"How does she do it? She comes in here like a giant and takes things out of our hands. She is no younger, but she is refreshed and renewed and invigorated by her young blood of foreign extraction. Within the past few years the New York Central has absorbed the Boston and Albany road, and then we have the New York, New Haven and Hartford road. Go down there to the South station, the largest terminal in this country, and you will not find a car running out of it with the name of Boston on it. Is that a sentimental argument? Well, the Irish in me makes me just that sentimental

"The young Irishman, young Jew, young Italian, born in Boston, all love Boston as dearly as the descendants of the American Revolution. We are her spiritual sons, filled with her traditions, but, unlike the sons and daughters of the colonial days, we are not willing that Boston should become a safety deposit vault and a summer resort, a place to show monuments of past greatness.

"It is true that Boston is the most cultured center in America, and we are proud of her in that sense. We want Boston to be known for her commercial supremacy as well as her culture.

"Now, look at it a minute. Shall Boston offer culture in the classics alone to her youth, or shall she offer a sound commercial training and, what is more, the opportunity to exercise this commercial sense awakened and trained here? The young man with this need is the young man of eighteen or twenty He has got to be quickened, made into a business man. And that is why I have been so interested in the establishment of the high school of commerce in this city.

"But it is not this young man alone whose welfare must be upon our conscience. There is another young man in Boston, the young man of thirty. He has got beyond the stage where he needs quickening. He is alive, alert, an engine of energy. He has saved perhaps his first $1,000, and he wants to invest it. Does Boston want him to take his $1,000 to Chicago, to New York, to St. Louis, to Denver?

"These are the young men who have got to get into business in Boston. They have got to be met with an interested attention; their schemes and ambitions must be heard; they must be guided, trained, encouraged and cooperated with."

"Is there not a gradual assimilation of these young men constantly going on, Mr. Mayor?"

"Doubtless there is in many business concerns," admitted Mr. Fitzgerald, "but we want a concerted effort to this end. We want a deliberately planned method of ensuring our youth, so to speak, that they may not get away from us and leave us to our old self satisfaction. Let the turbulence of their young ideas in. Their very rashness, tempered by the conservatism of which Boston is so proud, will make for health, vigor and commercial enterprise."

"And how would you spread this net of affectionate interest for the young business soul of Boston, Mr. Mayor?"

"Well, for one thing," said the mayor, "I would have a young men's business exchange. An organization of this kind would be a splendid supplement for the high school of commerce. Such an exchange would enable the young men to get together. They would inspire each other with their ideas, and they would think up a thousand ways to make Boston bigger and better. Let the young men come into representative clubs, clubs that are designed to get business men of all nationalities and trades together, to touch elbows and exchange ideas We want young blood in such organizations. We don't want them to become merely a dining place, but the places for origination of new and rigorous enterprises."

"No," said the mayor, rising from his chair, "let us boast of our commercial supremacy rather than our culture. Let us stop saying this is the most American city in America and learn to regard it as the most youthful and cosmopolitan city. Let us embrace our young men and be quickened by their spirit. And, above all, let us be what we should be, the metropolis of New England in very truth."

The Greater World's Fair.

A great international exhibition is planned for Los Angeles in 1915. The Universal Peace and Commerce Exposition company was organized in the committee room of the Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles the other night, with a capitalization of $25,000,000 Before plans have advanced to completion the capitalization may be increased to $100,000,000, says a Los Angeles dispatch. It is planned to hold in Los Angeles the largest international exposition ever attempted in the history of the world, eclipsing both the Chicago and St. Louis expositions and exceeding in magnitude any effort of the kind on either hemisphere. Henry E. Huntington was chosen president and former Minister Conger a director.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Neat and Stylish.

Dainty simplicity is expressed in this pretty little negligee, developed in cream colored figured challis The mode is characterized by rare neatness and good style and has that trim appearance preferred by many for a gar-

A DAINTY NEGLIGEE.

ment of this kind Deep plaits are stitched to yoke depth in the front and extend to the waist, a belt of the same material holding the fullness in place around the waist. The elbow sleeves are finished by turned back cuffs.

Modish Veils.

The extra long veils are not being worn much this season, for the demand is for veils that are a yard and a half or two yards in length and from eighteen to twenty inches wide

In the lace hat veils fine net mesh with a ring dot with either narrow or wide borders or those of Chantilly lace are effective, though some prefer the fine mesh with tiny chenille dots and a border of lace woven into the net. Then, too, round velvet dots are used for veils finished with lace borders. Most of these borders are floral, and copies of roses, lilies of the valley and conventionalized flowers, and all have scalloped edges.

Stiff Collars Are Smart.

It is now the fashion to wear with any style of shirt waist a stiff turned down collar of hand embroidered linen.

Even with the finest lingerie and cobweb waists stiff collars are now frequently seen, for at present all collars must be just as high as the neck will allow, and it has been found practically impossible to keep a soft lingerie collar band in place. Then, too, the silk ribbon bow is always of a becoming color and takes away from the possible simplicity of the waist. With a severe tailor jacket the bow in front is most attractive, as it fills in the flat shaped opening.

For the Small Girl.

For girls between the ages of six and ten there is no style of school dress more attractive than these one piece costumes If they are made from serviceable materials, such as heavy linens, serges, cashmeres or henriettas, they will give entire satisfaction. With two dresses of this kind a child can be well dressed the winter through. They should be worn alter-

ONE PIECE SCHOOL DRESS.

nately, and while the one is in use the other can be cleaned and repaired, if repairs are necessary. Dresses that are worn in this way last much longer and always have a fresh look.

It would be well to have a change in color, and then one does not tire of the style. A dark blue and one of the new shades of brown would be a good choice, or brown and a pretty shade of dark red. However, with the embroidered white linen collar coming between the dress and the face, it will permit a choice of colors which otherwise might have to be eliminated.

Short Coats Again.

The reign of the short coat may practically be said to have only just begun, and it has been received with such favor on all sides that there is every indication that it will be very popular throughout the season. In some cases the coat fits closely at the waist, the basque extending about two inches below, but a number of the new models are cut with short waisted effect at the back, the basque itself barely reaching to the hips.

FOR THE CHILDREN

First American Flag In British Port.

The following is taken from an English history printed in London during the last decade of the eighteenth century: "The ship Bedford, Captain Moores, belonging in Massachusetts, arrived at the Downs on the 3d of February (1783), passed Gravesend and was reported at the custom house on the 6th. She was not allowed regular entry until some consultation had taken place between the commissioners of customs and the lords of council on account of many acts of parliament in force against the rebels of America. This was the first vessel which displayed the thirteen rebellious stripes of America in any British port." This vessel was a whale ship from New Bedford and undoubtedly was the first to carry the American flag on an errand of peace into a port of Great Britain.—Housekeeper

The Game of Adjectives.

A party of schoolgirls had capital fun one day over a 'game of adjectives"

One of the girls, who was rather clever, wrote a little story about something that had happened at their school, and she was careful to use no adjectives The story was not more than 300 words altogether, and where the adjectives should have been she left blanks She did not show any one her paper, but she asked her companions one after the other to supply her with adjectives for the nouns, which she told them haphazard, so that they might not guess what the story was till all the adjectives had been supplied, says Home Notes

Then she read the tale aloud, and the shouts of laughter from her companions showed that the game was a success.

Letter Enigma.

The letters which spell the name of a once great personage appear in their order at the beginning of the first or second words, helping to form the following well known old sayings.

What's in a name?
All's well that ends well
A sitting hen never grows fat.
Aim high and you'll never fall low.
Virtue is its own reward
We never miss the water till the well runs dry.
Return good for evil.
Where there's a will there's a way.
One swallow does not make a summer
New wine should not be put into old bottles

Answer—Washington.

The Czarowitz's Christmas Present.

The czarina's Christmas present to her little son, the czarowitz, last Christmas was an exact model of the czar's favorite chalet, or summer house, in the imperial pleasure grounds attached to Tsarskoe-Selo palace. The model, which is beautifully carved in soft whitewood, is built up of eighty-four separate pieces and can be pulled to bits by the little prince and put together again. The czarina, who is an expert woodcarver, fashioned the toy herself.

Conundrums.

Why are grasshoppers like watches? Because they move by springs.

When is an umbrella like a person convalescent? When it is recovered

What is that which we never borrow, yet often return? Thanks

What coat is finished without buttons and put on wet? A coat of paint.

What is it that has neither flesh nor blood, yet has four fingers and a thumb? A glove

Queer Things About Insects.

A horsefly will live for hours after the head has been pinched off.

The dragon fly can devour its own body and the head still live.

Some flies thrust their eggs into the bodies of caterpillars, but always in such parts of the body that when the larvae are feeding on the flesh of the foster parent they will not eat into any vital part.

Four Leaf Clover.

There is an old superstition that it brings good luck to find a four leaved clover. The superstition is founded, first, on the rarity of the specimen, but chiefly on the fact that the four leaves are arranged in the form of a cross.

A Riddle.

What is it that is so dangerous that all people fear it, but which a woman proudly wears about her neck with comfort?

Answer—Boa.

When Betty Sweeps.

When Betty sweeps the nursery
It is a woeful sight to see
The landmarks of our pleasant room
Wrecked by her devastating broom
It's straightened up, but I'd prefer
To have it somewhat crookeder
Why, all the world seems upside down!
The lady doll from Paris town
Lies in the middle of the zoo
Beside the bear and kangaroo,
And somehow books get stowed away
In stalls where horses ought to stay,
And toys climb up upon the shelves
Where we can't reach them by ourselves,
While often to the rubbish heap
Go things we'd greatly like to keep,
For, though you might not find them rare,
To us they're very hard to spare.

Last week we lost the spears and swords
That Betty used to call "old boards,"
But then she does not care to fence
And never heard of tournaments,
And once some worms we meant to prize
Until they turned to butterflies
And once we lost Aladdin's lamp
The tent, where Indian-like we camp,
Before that broom so quickly falls,
Smooth folded into mother's shawls;
Our castles tumble in, and where
The ocean used to roll a chair
Rocks safe. Oh, such a sadness creeps
Into my heart when Betty sweeps!
—Caroline McCormick in Youth's Companion.

THE SINCLAIR COLONY

Features of Its Condition When It Actually Started.

FINELY HOUSED IN HELICON HALL

About a Dozen Small Families Will Live For First Winter Season In Separate Apartments Under Same Roof Near Englewood, N. J.—Special Provision Made For Children—Separate Dining and Common Sleeping Room—Social Equals as Workers.

With the 1st of November the servantless, co operative home colony experiment initiated by Upton Sinclair took definite shape, a dozen or fifteen small families having taken quarters for the winter in the large and unique mansion on the western brow of the Palisades, near Englewood, N. J., known as Helicon Hall

The original plan contemplates a group of kitchenless and servantless cottages about a central dining and social hall or inn. For the first winter season, however, those who have joined in the experiment are willing to compromise to the extent of living in separate apartments under the same roof. The house, which was formerly a high class private school for boys and which stands on a ten acre plot, with woods stretching away for miles on two sides and a magnificent outlook westward over the valley of the Hackensack, has been purchased by a stock company in which Mr. Sinclair has a controlling interest and of which he is president.

This company has leased the property to a membership co operation comprising those who are or may be interested in the experiment Thus in the management of the affairs of the colony all members have a voice, whether they have capital invested in the colony or not

The experiment is purely one in household or domestic economy—i e, to create a comfortable and satisfying country home within the reach of those earning moderate professional incomes in which the care of children from infancy may be delegated to capable and expert persons, with such co operation as parents may be disposed to give, and the performance of the necessary work of the household by persons who can be and who expect to be treated as social equals. While membership in the colony does not imply any obligation to take part in the household routine, the directors give preference to members who offer their services, provided they are satisfactory. The colony at this stage numbers about forty adults, including workers, and fifteen children.

The house is well adapted to co operative homemaking, with its ample parlors, dining room and assembly rooms, its billiard parlor, bowling alley, swimming tank and large oblong courtyard, filled with rare tropical trees, shrubs, fish pools and winding pathways. The immense four sided fireplace at the point where the courtyard is curtained from the front spacious hallway forms a natural common meeting place for this multiple family

Professor William Noyes of the Teachers' college has been chosen president of the colony, and his wife, Mrs Anna Noyes, has been employed as the manager. Mrs Cora L Potter, wife of one of the other directors, has been engaged to take charge of the children's department She will be assisted by several of the mothers A professional kindergartner will train the children during part of the day A separate dining room is provided for the children, fitted with low chairs and tables and cupboards for the table service, the children being invited to help in the serving of their own meals. There is also a common sleeping room for the children, but parents do not place their children there unless they prefer it

Carrying out the idea of social equals as workers, Mrs Lilian Davis, a Cornell graduate and domestic science expert, takes charge of the kitchen, with several efficient helpers, two Yale students are looking after the stable and janitor work, while a Providence manufacturer serves as assistant manager, and an ex-Tennessee lawyer and student of human brotherhood helps Mrs Davis chopping hash and cleaning kettles Mrs Bertha Wilkins, well known in the west as a socialist writer and reformer, undertakes to organize the laundry work. For the sake of harmony both vegetarian and meat meals are served at separate tables, and the expense of the entire living is divided pro rata, allowing for a moderate income on the capital invested

Deer Killing In Sullivan County.

Fifty-three deer were killed in Sullivan county, N Y, during the first nine days of the hunting season, which is the most successful ever enjoyed in the county, says a special dispatch from Middletown, N Y, to the New York World. New York hunters got only eight, most of the others being shot by residents of the county

Running the Furnace.

The furnace fire's started now,
And trouble has begun,
For it is difficult to suit
The whims of every one.
Elvira thinks it is too hot—
You know, she's rather stout—
While Eunice says: "I'm freezing cold.
Don't let the fire out."

Marie wants the damper up,
And Mildred wants it down;
Whichever way I fix the thing,
I'm greeted with a frown.
Oh, I shall welcome with a whoop
The advent of the spring,
And when the winter is all gone
I'll cheer like everything!
—Somerville Journal.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

One-third more tea is used in autumn and winter than in summer and spring.

Boys of Tonquin wear a long red sash to which a purse embroidered with glass beads and gold thread is attached

In Ireland out of a thousand females over fifteen years of age 497 are unmarried, in India out of the same number only forty five

In order to keep evil spirits away from granaries charms, such as skulls and horns of animals, are hung on a board near by in India

The candle still holds its own, notwithstanding petroleum, gas and electricity. The production of candles in the United States during the fiscal year of 1905 amounted to $5,889,362.

As far back as 1568 it was decided in the case of Bon versus Smith in the reign of Elizabeth that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband

The skeletons of three of the soldiers who were of Napoleon's army when he crossed the Alps in the year 1800 were found recently in a cave near a road that was built across the St. Bernard by Julius Caesar

The "small heads" belong to a South American race The skull is peculiarly conical and at the top is no bigger than a silver dollar. The three last survivors of the race are women The brain weighs about one fifth of the average human brain. Their height is from three feet to three feet six inches

The Italian chamber of commerce at New York wants provision made for the denaturation of olive oil intended for industrial purposes on condition that it should be admitted free of duty But as a comparatively small part of the "olive oil" now imported is pure, there is not much probability of any action in the matter by congress

Two front hoofs of moose have been received by a Bangor (Me) taxidermist. The toes of the hoofs are elongated to a remarkable degree Ordinarily the hoof is about six inches long, but in these the toes grow outward and upward to a length of more than a foot These two specimens are from two different moose, one being shot in the Tobique region, in New Brunswick, and the other near Newcastle, Me

One of the most curious peerages, and the only Russian one held by a British commoner, is the barony of Esseudemplace, Hatfield The great great grandfather of the present holder of the title, Dr Thomas Dimsdale, was specially retained to vaccinate Catherine of Russia For this service she gave him $60,000, an annuity of $2,500 and made him a counselor with the prefix of honorable. The late lord mayor of London belonged to this family.

An Indian chieftain as a railroad president is a rare thing, but that is what Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, is His railroad is the Indian Central. It filed its charter at Guthrie It is capitalized at $15,000,000 and contemplates the construction of 460 miles of railroad in Indian Territory and Oklahoma within the next two years The road begins at Ponca City and runs southeast to Paris, Tex with a branch running from the Red river northwest to Oklahoma City

The briquets which the state coal mines department of New Zealand intend to manufacture at Westport will be in two shapes One will be of an oblong block about two thirds the size of an ordinary brick and will be used for boiler purposes The other will be egg shaped weighing only a few ounces, and will be suitable for household use The state railway department has announced its readiness to use briquets almost exclusively for keeping up steam in the boilers on the locomotives

Future geographers of the frozen deep may wonder at some pretty names which designate the islands which are scattered along Walter Wellman's route to the north pole. Wellman has planted the flag on five tiny spots of land in the land of ice and called them after his five attractive daughters. All of these young women have names beginning with R and are respectively Ruth, Rose, Rachel, Rita and Rebecca Wellman has promised them a trip in his brave ship to the islands which bear their names and which they may claim as their own by right of their father's discovery

The dean of Westminster has refused permission to erect a memorial to Herbert Spencer in Westminster abbey He says he must consider the limitation of space at his disposal and he believes that it is his duty to close the abbey against all who have not done the highest service to the church or the nation with the exercise of their gifts. There is, of course, a fierce outcry against the exclusion of Spencer, as there has been against the exclusion of Byron, although it has been said, "Why should Burns be honored with a monument in the abbey when Lord Byron has been persistently excluded?"

The progress of Egypt's commercial development in the last twenty years has been most marked. The cotton crop alone in that time has more than doubled. In spite of the large reductions of taxation the revenue last year was the largest ever collected in one year The great wealth of Egypt lies in her agricultural resources—cotton, oil seeds, sugar and other crops. These, in turn, depend upon the Nile flood. With the Nile regulated and under control by the immense system of reservoirs and dams, with a fellaheen freed from excessive taxation, and with a network of light railways, rendering the produce of the country accessible to foreign markets, the prospect of Egypt is placed on a more solid basis than in the past.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

The Idle Wife.

"Your young wife appears to be rather blue of late," ventured the conductor on the rural trolley.

"Yaas," drawled the old farmer with the bunch of rabbit skins under his arm, "she is one of these city gals, and I am afraid she hasn't enough to occupy her mind."

"Think not?"

"Waal, no. After she has milked ten cows before daybreak and cooked breakfast for the hired men and fed the pigs and chickens and started washing and put the dinner on and put up preserves and shelled a bushel of peas and done some ironing and put supper on and done the darning and patching for the household and peeled a couple of bushels of apples for canning, why, she hasn't anything more to do until bedtime I think I'll learn her how to make soft soap, so her mind will be more occupied. Yes, sirree, the only way to keep a wife smiling and happy is to keep her mind occupied."—Chicago News.

Couldn't Help Thinking of It.

"Do you ever think of the future?" asked the good man

"You bet I do," replied the man who had not been able for three years to get his salary raised "Every time I get my bills paid up I wonder how in the world I'm going to be able to settle when the next batch comes in."—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Share.

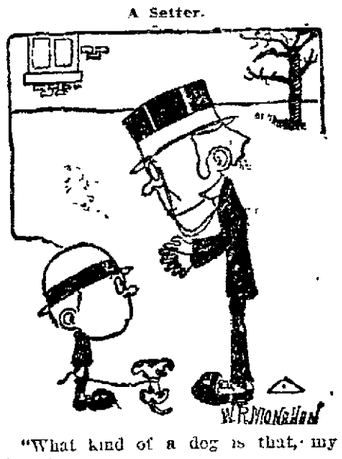
"Our friend Underthumb tells me he has a fine situation now How much does he get, do you know?"

"Oh, about $2 a week"

"You don't mean it! It must be a bum situation to command only"—

"Oh, you misunderstand me. That's what his wife allows him."—Catholic Standard and Times

A Setter.



"What kind of a dog is that, my boy?"

"It's a setter. Can't you see him set?"

Looking Ahead.

Foote Lighte—I hear your brother is saving his money now

Miss Sue Brette—Yes, he is.

"What's that for?"

"He's going on the road with a company very soon, and he's discovered that a man is fined for walking on some railroads."—Yonkers Statesman.

Pure Nonsense.

Dick—Now, if I were literary I would realize something on my love letters.

Dolly—I don't doubt it.

Dick—What do you think I would realize, my dear?

Dolly—I think you would realize that you were a goose.—Chicago News.

Turns.

"Ugh," exclaimed Jigley, tossing away a half eaten apple, "there's an old saying that ought to be changed."

"What's that?" asked Bigley. "And how?"

"'The worm will turn when bitten upon.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Shows Appreciation.

Singleton—Younghub certainly says a great many flattering things about his wife, doesn't he?

Oldbach—That's what Why, he brags about her as much as a man does about a horse he wants to sell—Detroit Free Press.

The Difficulty.

"Of course there are good trusts," said the economist

"Yes," answered the reformer, "but the difficulty is that after playing with the bad trusts for awhile they are sure to get whipped or demoralized."—Washington Star

No Harm Done.

Customer (at a cafe to the waiter)—What! It rains right into my lemonade and you say it doesn't matter?

Waiter—Well, sir, you know, a drop or two of water more or less in your lemonade can't make any difference.—Pele Mele.

As a Knockout Agent.

Mrs. Hogan (with paper)—Glory be! Highway robbers are now usin' auttymobiles!

Hogan—No wondher! Shure, the most casual reader must acknowledge their superiority over sandbags.—Puck.

A Good War.

Mrs. Jawback—My dear, I've decided to economize.

Mr. Jawback—Good! How are you going to start?

Mrs. Jawback—By breaking you of the poker habit.—Cleveland Leader.

In Low Estcem.

"Lend me a hundred, old man."

"Can't do it"

"I'll pay you 6 per cent interest."

"Say, if I thought you'd pay 6 per cent of the principal I'd let you have the money."—Pittsburg Post.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Frederick Brodbeck left Tuesday evening for Zanesville.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Schimke of 55 Chestnut street, a son.

Mrs. J. W. Robins, of Warren, is a guest of Mrs. R. J. Pumphrey, in Plum street.

Mrs. Margaret French left Wednesday morning for Cleveland, to visit relatives for a week or more

John J. Weiler returned to Cleveland Monday to resume his duties as juror in the United States circuit court.

Wooster will submit a proposition to the voters December 14 to bond the city for $50,000 for a new water works plant.

A. J. Miller left Wednesday evening for the East, where he will complete his buying of jewelry for the holiday trade.

Miss Ida Gove, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gove, in South Mill street.

Mrs. G. L. Tudor and children, of Pittsburg, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones, in Richville avenue.

Thomas McQuillan, a molder for the Hess-Snyder Company, is laid up with a burned foot at his home, 64 North Erie street.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Fair Managers' Association will be held in Mansfield this year on December 12 and 13.

Mrs. Hermine Luginbuhl, of Portland, Ore., and Myron Kilgore, of Dalton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Shultz, in South Grant street, on Sunday.

A Cross Creek township, Carroll county, farmer, was fined fifty dollars and costs by the Jefferson county common pleas court for giving beer to some friends in a dry township on Sunday.

The Young People's Society of St. John's church will celebrate its third anniversary Sunday evening by rendering the cantata, "The Pillar of Fire." The chorus will consist of sixty voices, which will be under the direction of G. L. Schworm.

The State University farm at Columbus harvested this year eighty-five tons of alfalfa hay from twenty acres. It was cut three times. The first yielded two tons per acre, the second one and one-fourth tons per acre, and the third one ton per acre.

Six weeks ago Abram Ashoun and Michael Bogdan, brothers-in-law, reached Wayne county from their native homes in Roumania. Sunday night Bogdan was killed by cars at Orrville. Monday morning Ashoun met a similar fate at Creston.

A party of ten Massillon young people surprized Harold Hall at his home in West Seventh street, Canton, Tuesday evening. Various games consituted the evening's amusements, after which delicious refreshments were served. The party reached home on the last car from Canton.

The Junior Order of American Mechanics will attend the Sunday evening service at the Presbyterian church in a body. The Rev. R. R. Bigger will preach on the subject "What the Church is Doing to Help the Masses in the Battle of Life." He will compare the condition of working men, non-christians and christians.

Since the supreme court set aside the blind pension law as invalid, Secretary H. H. Shirer, of the state charities board, has secured statistics from the probate judges of the state as to what was being done under the law. On August 3, 1906, 2,967 blind persons were receiving pensions amounting to $69,000 every three months.

The departure of the steamer on which Dr. A. Per Lee Pease was to have sailed from San Francisco for Australia and New Zealand has been deferred for three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell have decided to take the same trip. The party will leave Massillon on December 13 and sail from San Francisco December 27.

While the clerks of a postal car on the Pennsylvania railroad were at lunch near the Mansfield station the postal car caught fire from a lamp and was practically destroyed, together with nearly 1,500 letters for distribution between that city and Wooster. About 1,000 letters badly charred but possibly decipherable are held by the postal authorities for identification.

The city council has past a resolution authorizing the mayor and city clerk to enter into a contract with the Stark county workhouse to receive, board and work prisoners sentenced under ordinances of the city. The cost of caring for prisoners at the work house will be forty cents a day for the first thirty days, and thirty cents a day for each day thereafter.—Canal Dover Reporter.

A corps of engineers reached Orrville last week who are supposed to be surveying another route from Orrville to Creston or Sterling for the Wabash railroad. The route surveyed came down across the land of J. E. Kraft, in the west part of town. Like all surveying corps, they are reticent about divulging the object of the survey and what is stated above is only our surmize. From the fact that a survey is being made is evidence that a more feasible route is desired than the one now in use.—Orrville Crescent.

When Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Snyder returned from church Sunday morning they found their East Main street residence in the possession of a party of relatives who had gathered to celebrate Mr. Snyder's sixty-seventh birthday. The surprize party included nineteen guests, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder's sons, their daughter and grandchildren. Dinner was served at a round table, in the center of which the figures "67" were formed with lighted candles. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Johnson, of Canton, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder's son-in-law and daughter, were among those present.

Attorney Koehler, of Alliance, and Attorney Critchfield, of Wooster, have asked for a change of venue for the trial of two of the boys who are in jail in Wooster charged with the murder of Thomas Dye, at Orrville. W. E. Weygant, attorney for Allan Miller, the third of the trio charged with the crime, will not ask for a change of venue, having, he states, great confidence in the fairness of a Wayne county jury. The attorneys for the other two boys state that they feel it would be unfair to their clients to have their trial in Wayne county owing to an open prejudice against the alleged Dye murderers which they say exists in the county.

A stag dinner was given in the Hotel Conrad Tuesday evening in honor of W. A. Dielhenn, whose marriage is to occur Thursday evening. Those present were Mr. Dielhenn, Fred W. Justus, C. M. Born, of Pittsburg; C. A. Dielhenn, of Cleveland; Barry Dudley, C. McLain, J. G. Lester, Harry Conrad, George McCall, W. E. N. Hemperly, Ralph Hipp, Isaac Clark, Hugh Powers, John Irwin, Ralph Dangler, Otto Seibold, Leo Willenborg, T. F. Drake, F. O. Humberger, jr., and Harry Dielhenn. The table had a handsome centerpiece of pink chryanthemums and ferns. Mr. Justus was toastmaster and led the speeches of congratuation and felicitation.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Lahm, well known in Massillon and Canton, and Captain Frank Parker, of the United States army, took place at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening in the First Presbyterian church at Mansfield and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Weaver The Massillon guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Day, Mrs. C. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Per Lee Hunt and F. L. Baldwin. The marriage is the result of a romance at West Point, where the bride met the groom when she was visiting her brother, Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm. The wedding was to have occurred in October, but was postponed when Captain Parker's regiment was called to Cuba.

L. Crubaugh, of this city, and County Auditor Oberlin, of Canton, returned on Sunday from a hunting expedition in the Cobalt and Highland regions of Canada. They left Canton November 1, and while inspecting the mining regions of Canada combined with business a hunt of several days. That they bagged big game is confirmed by the fact that by Adams express Tuesday morning Mr. Crubaugh received two deer which he killed while there. A like number were received by Mr. Oberlin at Canton. But this does not represent the sum total of their hunting results, but it is all they were able to bring with them on account of the strict laws over the border. All told they killed eight deer and two moose. The heads of the moose will be shipt to them in a few days. Both Auditor Oberlin and Mr. Crubaugh expect to have the moose heads mounted and will preserve them as trophies of their marksmanship. — Alliance Review.

TRUSTEES MET.

Supt. Eyman Read His Annual Report Wednesday.

Only two members of the board of trustees of the Massillon state hospital reached Massillon on Tuesday to attend the regular monthly meeting. They were Mr. Ellen, of Willoughby, and Jerome B. Zerbe, of Cleveland. Superintendent Eyman read his annual report, which will be forwarded next week to Governor Harris. The other business transacted by the trustees related only to routine affairs.

OHIO RIVERS RISING.

But Little Danger is Feared from Floods.

Cincinnati, Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—In its river bulletin the weather bureau says sharp rises have occurred in the rivers of the Ohio valley. The Ohio river has risen decidedly at all points but there is no danger of flood stages in the Cincinnati district The river here will exceed thirty feet by Thursday morning. The Kanawha reached the crest stage, 26.5 feet, at Charleston, and is now falling.

UNKNOWN MAN HIT BY TRAIN.

He Lived Only a Few Seconds Afterward.

WAS WALKING ON THE TRACKS.

His Face and One Foot was Badly Crushed and All the Ribs on His Left Side Were Broken—Body was Taken to Gordon's Undertaking Parlors to Await Identification.

An unknown man, aged about 45 years, was struck by a Pennsylvania westbound freight train, one hundred yards south of the West Main street crossing, and instantly killed at 7:15 o'clock Saturday evening. The badly mangled body was taken to Gordon's undertaking parlors.

It is thot that the man was walking on the track and that he did not see the train bearing down upon him before it was too late to get out of its way. His face was badly crusht, every one of his ribs on the right side of his body were broken and one foot was crusht to a pulp. The body must have been dragged on the ties for a considerable distance as every piece of clothing was torn from it. There were no eye witnesses to the accident. The body was seen by people from the West Main street crossing after the train had past. It was picked up and brought to the crossing. The man was still breathing, but died a few seconds afterwards. Nothing was found to establish his identity except a letter addrest to Urbana, O. In one of the trouser pockets were a quarter, a cent and a chip.

The dead man was five feet ten inches in height, smooth faced with the exception of a light mustache, and wore a black shirt, a dark suit and well worn patent leather shoes. It was at first thot to be the man who Captain Getz took off the Pennsylvania tracks last Thursday and put in the city jail, but Chief Ertle learned Sunday evening from friends of the man who was arrested that he was still alive, as they had seen him late Sunday afternoon.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Nov. 21.—A. L. Williams and John Williams attended the Massillon-Canton foot ball game at Meyer's lake last Friday.

William Shuster and H. W. Loeffler, of Massillon, past thru our village Monday in the interest of the Massillon & Northern Railway Company.

Don't forget the Lawrence township Sunday school convention at Canal Fulton next Sunday afternoon and evening in the Reformed church. Everybody welcome.

The trustees of Lawrence township will hold their annual settlement meeting on Friday, December 7. All claims against the township for the year should be presented at that time.

The Newman Sunday school has begun preparations for the Christmas exercises, when a select program will be rendered and the usual treat for the entire school will be given.

George Williams and A. L. Williams attended the Welsh singing concert at the Canton Auditorium Monday night.

Miss Priscilla Jenkins, now of Akron, spent Sunday at her old home with former associates She is well pleased with her new work and surroundings.

The exchange of the public school text books has been accomplisht at an estimated cost to the taxpayers of Lawrence township of nearly $400.

W. L. Dehoff has severed his connection with the Massillon Brick Company at Warmington and is again a resident of Newman. He is employed at the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company's works.

The Misses Hattie Davis and Alice Roderick, of Massillon, spent Suncay with their country cousins.

Ed. F. Heisler, o Massillon, has a force of men placing a new foundation under our local church, which, when completed, will add greatly to the appearance of the building as well as making it much warmer.

Mrs. John Sadler is visiting Massillon friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Prentice have purchased one acre of land near the Bowman school house in Tuscarawas township and expect to erect a new building in the spring for their future home.

Mrs. J. D. Evans spent Monday with her Massillon friends.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Edward Smith, of West Lebanon, spent yesterday with his sister, Mrs. Clem Friend.

Mrs. Andrew Gresser is on the sick list.

Mrs. Jane Snyder, of West Lebanon, has returned to her home, after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brenner.

The body of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Kennedy, who died soon after birth was interred in St. Barbara's cemetery. The Rev. Father R euter officiated.

ELTON.

Elton, Nov. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. William Hassler, of Stanwood, spent Sunday with relatives near town.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Boughman were in Cleveland Monday attending the funeral of Jesse King, a nephew of Mr. Boughman.

Thomas Baughman is engaged at present as engineer at the Rodocker mine.

Miss Eva Boughman, of Canal Fulton, was at the home of her parents over Sunday.

Calvin Beam and family were in Massillon on Saturday.

MANY SALOONS TO CLOSE ON MONDAY

First Six Months of Aiken Law Operation.

OLD SALOONISTS WILL GIVE UP.

One Saloonkeeper Who Has Been in the Business Continuously for Forty Years Has Decided Not to Pay the Yearly Tax of $1,000.

The manager of a local brewery agency said Tuesday that a number of saloons in the city would be closed next Monday, when the operation of the first six months of the Aikin law expires. The law increased the yearly tax on retail liquor dealers in Ohio from $350 to $1,000. Its provisions make it compulsory for those engaged in the traffic to pay the sum of $500 semi-annually, in addition to the yearly government tax of $35. Two hundred dollars is retained out of the semi-annual payments no matter how short a period the saloonkeeper may remain in the business Under the Dow law only $5 was retained. Semi-annual payments are due on the fourth Mondays of November and May respectively, but the time of payment in past years was extended to December 20 and June 20, the same as taxes on property.

Among the Massillon saloonkeepers who have expresst a desire to leave the business are several of the oldest and most successful. One man said that he had been in business continuously for the past forty years and felt that he had a perfect right to become dissatisfied with it. Christ. Schott, who for the past many years conducted what has been known as the "German Village," in East Main street, has disposed of the business to Jacob Stuhldreher, a West Main street saloonist. The building vacated by Mr. Stuhldreher, it is rumored, will be razed and a modern business block erected on the site.

COAL FOR THE SOUTH.

All Records of River Shipments are Broken.

Pittsburg, Nov. 21.—One of the largest coal fleets that has left the local harbor in a single day in the history of the trade was that which started yesterday morning for the Southland. It was estimated that nearly 16,000,000 bushels went out yesterday, valued at close to $2,000,000. About 10,000,000 bushels still remain in the upper pools which will likely get out on the present rise.

The June rise of last year saw the shipment of 12,000,000 bushels; the December rise 14,000,000. The present rise, therefore, will almost double the coal shipment record in Pittsburg harbor in two years.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Republicans Will Have a Majority of Fifty-eight.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The first official printed report on the membership of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth congress has just been issued by the clerk of the House. The Republicans are shown to have a majority of 58 The Republican membership is 222 and the Democratic membership 164. These figures take into account the election of Charles McGavin, Republican, over Stanley Kunz, Democrat, from the Eighth Illinois district recently reported by the official board of canvassers.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

GARFIELD FOR GOVERNOR.

His Nomination Would Please the President.

Washington, Nov. 21.—"I am not a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in any sense," said Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield, when asked as to the truth of the dispatches which had been sent out from Cleveland that he would be in the race in 1908. According to the dispatches from Ohio Mr. Garfield is to be the candidate of the Burton-Daugherty faction. "I suppose that some of my friends out in Cleveland were anxious to make news for the papers and thot they would pay me compliments by mentioning my name. No one has ever discust the matter with me, and I have never even thot of being a candidate for the honor."

Notwithstanding Mr. Garfield's indifference in the matter the suggestion is well received in administration circles here. Of course the President would not take part in any contest for the nomination, but it is thot the nomination of Mr. Garfield would be looked upon with favor by him. The President could not fail to appreciate the compliment to him by the selection of a member of his cabinet to head the state ticket.

TRIP ABOUT OVER.

President Will Start Home Thursday Morning.

Washington Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—A cablegram was received at the White House today from Ponce, stating that the President will remain in San Juan tonight and return tomorrow morning to Ponce, where he will re-embark, and probably reach Washington Monday evening. The message stated that the President had a very good trip across from Panama.

PRESIDENT AT PONCE.

The Louisiana Reached That City This Morning.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press)—President Roosevelt arrived here at 8:50 this morning and was received on landing by Governor Winthrop and other prominent insular officials. The town is profusely decorated and crowded with people from the surrounding country eager to greet the President.

FAST TRAINS COLLIDE.

Twenty-five Persons are Slightly Injured.

Mobile, Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The fast mail, northbound, on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, while on a siding at Dwight, Ala., last night, was run into by the southbound fast mail. Both engines and trains were badly damaged and twenty-five persons injured, all slightly.

RAIN STILL FALLING.

Memphis, Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The flood situation, as regards railroads, is somewhat improved, but the rainfall continues this morning.

B. & O. Washington and East, Chicago and West.
Single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

DOCK YARDS BURNED.

Heavy Loss at the Great French Ship Yards.

Toulon, France, Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The main portions of the dock yards of the Societe Des Forger et Chantiers were destroyed by fire today. Foreign warships in the course of construction were saved with difficulty. The loss will be several million francs.

BISHOP TIGERT DEAD.

Tulsa, I. T., Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Bishop John J. Tigert, of Louisville, Ky., died here this morning, after an illness of ten days, aged 45

Gives vigor, strength, vitality to your nerves, stomach and every part of your body. It's easy to take; swallow a little Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea; it does the business. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Ballzly Company.

B. & O. to Chicago one fare plus $2 round trip, Nov. 30th to Dec. 4th: return limit Dec. 10th. International Live Stock Exposition.

For Over Sixty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Trains "De Luxe" (B. & O. C. L. & W. Div.)
Trains 16 and 17 wide vestibule, high back seats, ladies' coach and smoker, porter in attendance No extra charge

The Shine and Sparkle

If only the shine and sparkle were desired people could be satisfied with imitations of real things. But genuine qualities are what the people want and that is why we are popular with those who are looking for the best the Jewelers can supply. Because a ring is from our place the recipient is especially pleased.

HAWVER
Jeweler & Optician 17 S. Erie St.

LOTS FOR SALE!!
A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at $200.
A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.
One lot on Clay alley $300.
JAMES R. DUNN,
Opera Block over Hawvers.
Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.
THOMAS BURD, Agent.

HUMBERGERS
The Reliable Coat House in Massillon, Ohio

---- Splendid Showing of Late Styles ----
Misses' and Children's Winter Coats
Visit our Coat Room and let us show you how well we can suit you in
Style, Cut, Fit and Price
When styles are new you'll find them here

See Our
Rubber Gloves at 60c per pair
Everything in Rubber Goods. Quality Best; Prices Lowest.
LIBBEY CUT GLASS,
Finest in the World.
Rider & Snyder,
Bell 116-R Stark 210

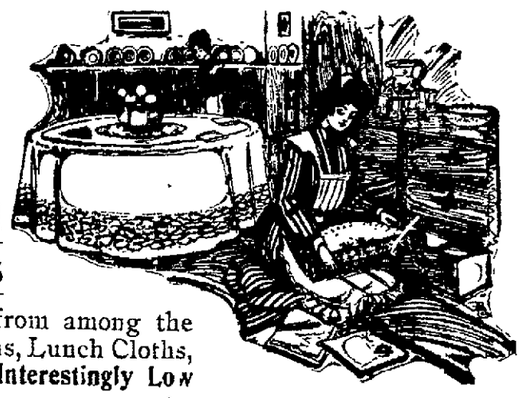
Towel Specials.
For this Thanksgiving Sale we offer extra special values at 5c, 10c, 15c, 17c, 25c, and up as high as $1.00 each.

THE BeeHive

Scalloped Towels.
In huck, with damask border and scalloped ends—worth 39c, sale price 25c.

How Are Your Supplies of Linens?

Now is a good time to be looking them up. There are only a few days in which to make necessary purchases before Thanksgiving, so don't delay.



Our THANKSGIVING SALE of Table and Household Linens affords you splendid variety to choose from among the choicest new patterns in Damasks, Napkins, Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, Scarfs and Doylies, etc. Interestingly Low Prices Add Importance to the Sale

64 inch wide Cream Damask, regular price 25c—Thanksgiving Sale price only 17c
60 inch wide Silver Bleach Damask—our 60c quality—ask to see it at 47c
72 inch wide Bleached Damask Scotch make of Linen—comes in a small polka dot, clover, Fleur de-Lis and rose patterns, at. ... 78c
100 dozen Odd Napkins,—the cloths have been sold and we will close out the Napkins at 75c, 85c, $1.00, and up to $2.50 dozen.

LUNCH CLOTHS, Doylies, Etc.
100 Double Damask Lunch Cloths, 36x36 inch, regular $1.50 quality, for this Thanksgiving Sale ..... $1.00 each
1,000 Fancy Doylies from a 6 inch up to 30 inch size; 18x27 inch Scarf up to 18x54—in all the different kinds—Cluny lace with plain center, Teneriffe, Battenberg Lace and Japanese Drawn Work at these prices: 5c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 39c, 50c, up as high as $5.00 each.

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The Massillon Independent.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1906

The result of a recent spelling contest in Cleveland causes the Cleveland Leader to remark that "the children of foreign born citizens often work more zealously in school than pupils of American origin." "It is a lesson," concludes the Leader, "which runs far beyond school competitions." It is, indeed. Last year 1,200,000 immigrants landed upon our shores and this year the number will be much larger. The money of taxpayers in Cleveland and other cities must go into increased school facilities in order that the children of these immigrants may take their places side by side with American born children. It sounds very beautiful to speak of the generous welcome given by America to the struggling hordes of Europe, of the work we are ready to offer them, of our schools thrown open to their children. It may even be meritorious in the Leader to pat the little foreigners on the back, if they deserve it, and to shake the editorial finger of correction at our own American born children, but how is it all going to end? Can we afford to allow the question of restricting immigration to go by default forever?

The Japanese are in a position which makes them formidable contestants in the race for what is to be the greatest trade in the world The Merchant Marine League of the United States in this connection sees a possibility of Japan purchasing all the trans Pacific American steamships and ultimately seizing the Philippines, Guam, the Hawaiian islands, and possibly Alaska and the Aleutian islands. This is looking rather far ahead, but there is a menace in certain facts presented in the league's latest bulletin. For instance:

Three steamships of 6,000 gross registered tons each constitute the Japanese line between Hongkong and San Francisco, via Yokohama. They receive an annual subsidy from the Japanese government of $600,000. In addition, Japan pays upwards of $12 per gross ton construction bounty on vessels built in Japan. The line in question competes with an American line of five steamships, which recives no subsidy from the United States government, and it is no wonder that E. H. Harriman, president of the American line, publicly stated, not long ago, that the Japanese were extremely anxious to purchase the ships of his American line. This Japanese line is now having built in Japan two steamships, to be of about 13,000 gross tons register each, to burn oil for fuel, and if the Japs do not succeed in purchasing the unsubsidized American line, will not their subsidies and bounties from the Japanese government soon enable them to drive the American line into bankruptcy?

Japan pays in subsidies and bounties to her shipping over $4,000,000 annually, or about three times as much as the United States pays to American shipping.

CORN AND OTHER CROPS.

Put in round numbers this year's corn crop in the United States is estimated at three billion bushels. This is considerably more than is grown by all the other countries of the earth put together. What the crop of 1906 will amount to financially cannot, of course, be told until authentic figures are available. It is not always easy to call the turn on the average price of corn for the season, but it is safe enough to say that it will not be far from fifty cents a bushel at a conservative estimate. There was a time when fifty-cent corn meant five-cent pork. This year is an exception, and while corn commands fifty cents pork is quoted firm at six and one-fourth cents. Dealers say that the market condition is accounted for by the splendid reputation our meats have abroad and by the fact that existing industrial conditions in general are such that the demand for hams and bacon is beyond precedent.

Ohio is credited with well toward 100,000,000 bushels of corn this year. Farmers in Stark county fared well. The season was all that could be desired; there were sufficient rain and sunshine and the frost held off until the corn matured to withstand any degree of cold without damage. The consequence is that the yield is much in excess of the splendid crop of last year. When we get away from our corn fields we cannot do so much boasting. For instance, our average yield per acre of wheat is hardly half that of Germany. Our yield of butter per cow is not to be compared with that of Denmark or the Isle of Jersey. France, Italy and Sain together make one hundred gallons of wine to our one gallon. Japan produces ten pounds of silk to our one pound.

IN FOURTEENTH CENTURY

Chickens a Penny Apiece, Cow for $1.50.

Two cents or its equivalent would buy a pair of chickens—in the fourteenth century. For the value of a nickel one could acquire a goose fit for Christmas dinner—in the fourteenth century.

A penny would purchase a dozen strictly fresh eggs—in the fourteenth century; while for two cents the brewer was compelled by law to sell three gallons of beer, the equivalent of forty-eight glasses.

A man could buy the finest fat sheep for twenty-four cents. A cow was more expensive, says the Mechanic, but one dollar and a half would buy the best in the market, while for a fat hog one need only part with eighty cents.

Wheat somtimes fell as low as forty cents a quarter, tho after a great storm or in a time of grievous famine it would rise as high as four or five dollars a quarter. Still at these prices a good many pounds of bread could be bought for a penny.

Pasture and arable lands were ridiculously cheap—two cents an acre for the former and twelve cents an acre for the latter being considered a fair annual rental. Draft horses were a drug on the market at seventy-two cents each and oxen at one dollar and twenty-five cents. In the days of the second Henry fifty dollars would have equipt a farm with three draft horses, half a dozen oxen, twenty cows and two hundred sheep, leaving a balance of two dollars toward the payment of the rent, which would perhaps be five dollars a year.

The other side of the story, so far as the laboring man is concerned, comes in the following figures: Three cents a day was considered good wages for an ordinary laborer. Even at harvest time four cents was the highest amount expected.

House rent was so low that the lord mayor of London paid only $4 80 a year to his landlord. The chancellor had an annual salary of $192. When a father sent his son to a university four cents a day was looked upon as a comfortable allowance, with a margin for such luxuries as wine at eight or twelve cents a gallon.

A salary of $24 a year was considered munificent. King Edward VI. gave his daughter an allowance of $4.80 a week, with an additional $247.60 a year for the maintenance of her eight servants.

TURKEY REQUIREMENTS.

How the American Bird Must be Presented in Market.

Boston requirements are about the same as New York, except that the heads are removed from some poultry, and the skin tied over the end of the neck. Dry-picked poultry only is wanted.

Chicago wants dry-picked turkeys and scalded chickens for home trade, but dry-picked chickens to ship. All poultry should be undrawn and with heads and feet on.

St. Louis prefers scalded poultry, except turkeys for cold storage, which should be dry-picked. All kinds of poultry are wanted, but must be plump and well drest.

Philadelphia prefers dry-picked poultry, undrawn, with heads and feet on. It must be fat and neatly drest.

Baltimore prefers scalded poultry undrawn and with heads and feet off, tho poultry with heads and feet on is coming more into favor.

San Francisco wants dry-picked poultry, heads and feet on, and undrawn. Chickens and ducks are sold by the dozen, geese by the pair, and turkeys by the pound.

Directions from every market are not to use straw in packing, formerly a very common practise.—Farming.

SCARCITY OF COAL.

Cleveland Factories Must Soon Close.

Cleveland, Nov. 20.—One-third of Cleveland's large manufacturing plants are within forty-eight hours of a shutdown. If shipments of coal into Cleveland should be delayed two days, the fires in many factories and power plants would go out.

"In all the years that there has been a fall shortage of coal in this market there has never been so stringent a shortage as at present," declared one large consumer Saturday. "We are operating upon the ragged edge of uncertainty every day."

Practically every plant in the city is short in its reserve supply of fuel, and it seems impossible to build up the shortage. Most firms securing their coal by contract have been kept fully supplied, but the dealers serving them declare that they cannot see three days ahead in their shipments.

Low Rates California
Excellent service, lowest rates. Consult agent.

HUNTING DONT'S.

Timely Advice for the Prevention of Accideuts.

Altho the hunting season is still young, a dozen or more have been killed. How many more fatalities will occur remains to be seen. The appended rules have not been formulated by any conference, like foot ball, nor have they the sanction of any committee, but if followed may save many a merry hunting trip from ending in a tragedy.

"When you bring your gun to your shoulder, don't get your eye on the sights till you are absolutely sure what you are firing at. Make up your mind it is game and not a man you are drawing on, and if your are too far away to tell the difference, let the shot go. You wouldn't make it anyway. That is the most important rule of all. If you doubt, follow the list of accidents in newspapers, most of which would have been avoided by the proper precaution.

"When out with a guide or companion carry your gun so that its muzzle never points towards him. If you are walking ahead, hold the gun muzzle forward; if you are behind, have the stock in front. Then he doesn't need to care whether or not your gun is at full cock.

"Don't push thru a thicket with your gun either beside or behind you. Grasp it with one hand over the trigger guard and the other on the barrel and keep the weapon in front of you as you push thru the thicket. You'll know what happens to your death dealer then.

"Never carry your gun in the bottom of a canoe.

"Don't carry your gun with the hammer on the firing pin or at full cock.

"Don't climb over a stone wall and pull your gun after you. Many a good man has been sent into kingdom come by this act of boneheadedness.

"Don't stand a gun on the butt unless there is something beside it as well as behind it for the weapon to lean against."

CHIEF ERTLE HAS A CLEW.

Man Killed Saturday Night is Probably Richard L. Kincaide.

Chief of Police Ertle received a telegram from Chief of Police W. F. McCree, of Urbana, at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, saying that it is probable that Richard L. Kincaide is the name of the man who was struck by a westbound freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, south of the West Main street crossing, at 7:35 o'clock Saturday evening. The name and the address of the man's parents were given and Chief Ertle immediately wired the latter to come to Massillon to identify the body of their son. From the description given by Chief Ertle to Chief of Police McGree the latter is sure that the dead man was Richard L. Kincaide, Fayette county, W. Va. A bill address to Kincaide, Urbana, O., was the only thing which was found on the body and it was by this that Chief Ertle was able to obtain a clew.

GIRL HAD MANY LOVERS.

Six are Expelled from Oberlin College.

Oberlin, O., Nov. 21.—Oberlin college is shaken to its roots by the expulsion of six students. The sensation develops a story of love and threatened suit by a girl student for money to heal her wounded heart.

As the story goes, the girl in question asked one of the students to pay her several hundred dollars and avoid a money suit. The student replied by telling her to go to five or six other students who he said had wooed her. This she is alleged to have done, with the result that several paid the money, while others retained lawyers to fight any suit that might be instituted against them.

As a counter move the attorneys laid the whole story before the Oberlin faculty, who at once expelled, without ceremony, the six fellows implicated in the affair. One of the six is a leading spirit in the college athletics, being a prominent member of the foot ball, basket ball and base ball teams.

B. & O. Cheap Sunday Excursions To Bridgeport, (Wheeling) Uhrichville, Cleveland and Lorain.

A Safe and Sure Cough Cure.

Kemp's Balsam

Does not contain Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or "habit-forming" drug.

There is no Narcotic in Kemp's Balsam.

Nothing of a poisonous or harmful character enters into its composition.

This clean and pure cough cure cures coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It has saved thousands from consumption.

It has saved thousands of lives.

A 25c. bottle contains 40 doses.

At all druggists', 25c., 50c. and $1.

Don't accept anything else.

LACKS SANCTION OF THE LAW.

Order for Discharge of Battalion Has Been Suspended.

SOMEBODY HAS BLUNDERED.

The Order Which Provides for the Dishonorable Discharge of Three Hundred Men Without Precedent in the History of Our Army—Views of Attorney R. A. Pinn.

Unusual interest is manifested thruout the entire country over President Roosevelt's order to dishonorably discharge a battalion of the Twenty-fifth infantry, composed of colored men, with the exception of the commissioned officers. While there may be good reasons for the order, the universal criticism with which it has been met, principally because it seems unreasonable to summarily dismiss from the service three hundred soldiers in order to punish five or six unknown members of the battalion who are charged with a breach of the peace, has caused a suspension of the order until further investigation is made and the matter is placed before the President on his return to Washington.

Asked for his personal views on the subject, Attorney R. A. Pinn, who has taken a deep interest in the question, and who is familiar with the army rules and regulations for the punishment of breaches of discipline, said:

"I think that President Roosevelt has made a great mistake—a grievous blunder, by issuing this order, which is unlawful and unjust, and from what I can learn of the facts in the case, is without precedent. I make this assertion with full knowledge that, by law, the President is the commander-in chief of the army and navy of the United States. This battalion was on duty in a fort near Brownsville, Tex. On the night that the shooting for which the entire battalion is sought to be punisht occurred, who did the shooting? It is possible—yes, very probable, that it was done by some of the soldiers of that battalion. But who were they? Every enlisted man of those three companies could not have been personally at the shooting, for, unless the discipline was very lax there was quite a good number of them on guard in and about the fort. I think it will not be even seriously contended that all except these few on duty were there, for the reason that so large a number of men could not have gone out of the fort and did the shooting (which, by the way was heard by the officers,) and returned without being detected. The fact is, as the acting secretary of the war department has admitted, that all efforts to find the guilty person or persons has failed, so they have ordered the dismissal of all the men of the three companies. Was there any authority of law for this action of punishing the innocent because someone was guilty of a crime? Suppose a murder had been committed by those guilty parties: Would they have hanged all of the men in those three companies, the guilty ones because of the murder and the innocent ones because they did not tell who the guilty ones were, of which they possibly had no real knowledge? I think not, and I claim that the same principles of law should prevail in this case. These men were charged with a crime, should have been arrested and properly charged in writing with having committed said crime, should have had the right of trial by an impartial and legally constituted tribunal, and could only be punisht after being proven guilty beyond the reasonable existence of a doubt of the crime for which they stood charged.

"Was this the case in this instance? Certainly not, and, therefore, I make the positive assertion that no matter what they have attempted to do by way of investigation, and tho the finding was approved by the President and sentence pronounced, it was all a farce unless sanctioned by law, which I claim was not the case."

BATTALION MUST GO.

Colored Troops at Fort Reno Will be Discharged.

Washington, Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The war department, in a statement concerning the negro troops ordered dismist at Fort Reno, says the secretary of war ordered that the discharge of soldiers be discontinued until the President could consider an application for a rehearing presented by a number of persons of standing. Yesterday the secretary learned that the President had fully considered the argument for a rehearing and on his refusal to grant the request the secretary directed that proceedings for the discharge of the men be continued without delay.

TRAINING THE INDIANS.

A Difficult Problem is Nearing Solution.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The annual report of Francis E. Leupp, commissioner of Indian affairs, says that no congress past so much legislation of vital importance to the Indians as the last session of that body.

To promote the training of the Indian in the culture of sugar beets and to secure legislation looking to an equitable division of tribal funds, thereby making the red man a free and independent citizen, the two projects for which the commissioners are working hardest as future accomplishments To carry out the beet sugar plan legislation is needed authorizing the extension of Indian land and leases beyond the five-year period.

Regarding the allotment of tribal funds the commissioner says that while he would prefer modifications in the Lacey bill which past the House and is now before the Senate he would rather see this measure become law than to have no action taken.

Indians have been encouraged during the past year to seek labor outside the reservations with a showing of beneficial results which leads the commissioner to regard this a valuable means of developing self-supporting independence. The coeducation of white and Indian children in the public schools has been encouraged. To this end contracts have been made with county school authorities wherever practicable and the result has been gratifying. The expenditure for th Indians for the past year aggregates $13,745,859.

The commissioner explains that the items of largest increase were the one fulfilling treaty stipulations $1,715,921, and the irrigation project, on which $3,194,793 was spent. A revision of the methods of awarding contracts has been made which the commissioner believes will result in a saving of funds and in securing better supplies.

Mr. Leupp declares the Burke law of last session will enable the Indian office to manage the affairs of the helpless class of Indians with undisputed authority and to remove from the roll of wards and dependents the large and increasing number of Indians who no longer need any supervision from a bureau in Washington

"Like his white neighbor," Mr. Leupp said, "the Indian is of more than one sort, ranging from good degrees of intelligence, industry and thrift, to the depths of helplessness, ignorance and vice."

IN THE ANTHRACITE FIELD.

High Wages Due to the Sliding Scale.

New York, Nov. 21.—The following statement is author zed on behalf of the anthracite coal operators:

The wages of more than 150,000 anthracite mine workers have been steadily raised since the first of June by the operation of the sliding scale establisht by the anthracite strike commission. The seven per cent increase which the miners will receive on this month's production is the culmination of an upward movement which began with one per cent in July and reached four per cent in October. Up to the end of October the eight princial anthracite producers paid out about $1,250,000 in increase of wages over and above what the miners would have received under the June scale. The total would be largely increased if the wages paid by other operators were added.

The benefits received by the miners under the sliding scale system are in addition to the direct wage increase of ten per cent and other advantages which the miners obtained under the award of the strike commission, the second three-year period of which began last April.

The anthracite industry is somewhat unique, in that the wages of the workingmen go up automatically with every increase in the selling price of the product, the miner receiving an additional one per cent in wages for every five cents advance of the wholesale price of coal over $4 50 a ton at t dewater.

ABNER M'KINLEY'S ESTATE.

Little Left After Judgments are Paid.

Somerset, Pa., Nov. 20.—At a session of the Somerset county orphans' court Monday Judge Francis J. Kooser confirmed the report of George B. Somerville, an attorney of Philadelphia, who was appointed some time ago to audit the accounts of Mrs. Annie E. McKinley, administratrix of the estate of the late Abner McKinley, brother of the late President McKinley.

There was about $18 000 to be distributed. Nearly all of this amount was paid to local banking institutions, who held judgments against the estate. The court overruled the exceptions that were filed by the Seaboard National bank of New York and others, who asked the court to compel the administratrix to account for life insurance policies.

JURY IN THE MURDER TRIAL

One Hundred and Six Names Were Drawn.

TWO JURORS FROM MASSILLON

Highwaymen Rob a Meat Dealer of $58 Tuesday Evening—Interesting Meeting of Stark County Medical Association Was Held Tuesday.

Canton, Nov. 21.—A jury was finally secured in common pleas court Wednesday morning to try James W. Cornelius, indicted on the charge of first degree murder. Special venires with one hundred and six names in all were exhausted before a jury was obtained. In forming the panel the defense used eight peremptory challenges and the state one. The jury follows: E. J. Myers, Canton; Philip Heiderich, Canton; A. L. McDonald, Alliance; L. A. Reddy, Alliance; George Sponseller, New Berlin; W. L. Nash, Marlboro township; Ed. Gleitsman, Massillon; Frank Killing, Massillon; George Leeper, Richville; John Burkholder, Canal Fulton; C. A. Ream, Canton; J. H. Palmer, Wilmot.

Alfred Krueger, living at 2339 Kimball street, in the southern section of the city, reported to the police Tuesday evening that he had been held up at the point of a revolver and was robbed of $58, which he carried in his pockets. The victim is one of two brothers engaged in the butcher business at the corner of Cherry and Charles streets. When he started for home after closing the place, about 8:30 o'clock, he walked along the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad track and as he did so he noticed three men walking ahead of him. These men disappeared in the vicinity of Allen street, but in a short time one of them appeared upon the track and flasht the revolver in Krueger's face, while the other two stood at a safe distance and watched the proceedings. The victim was compelled to give up his money. When he reached a telephone he told the police what had happened and Patrolman Bour was detailed on the case.

An important arrest was made by Detective Ryan early yesterday afternoon in the person of Frank Dill, wanted in Dennison on a charge of grand larceny. He was recognized and placed under arrest by a description sent here by the Dennison authorities, as soon as he landed in the city. Dill and another man, who is still at large, are wanted for robbery committed last Friday night, but little information has been given to the local authorities. Both Dill and his partner are known and it is expected he will be landed in a short time. Dill was recognized by a long scar running almost the entire length of his cheek. Chief Ertle, of Massillon, who was in the city yesterday, said that Dill had attempted to dispose of some of the plunder over there but was scared out. The Dennison authorities were at once communicated with and an officer will probably today take the prisoner back to that city.

The regular meeting of the Stark County Medical Society was held in the mayor's court room yesterday afternoon with great success. The attendance was up to the average and a number of spirited discussions were had. Following is the program: Lecture, "The Examination for Life Insurance," C. E. Schilling, Canton; discussion opened by J. F. Marchand, Canton Discussion, "Some Phases of Erysipelas," C. S. Hoover, Alliance; "Angina," W. R. Spratt, Malvern. Case reports, "Burns," J. A. Rheil, Malvern; "Orchitis," H. W. Faulk, Canton. "Three Cases of Sudden Death from Heart Disease," W. H. Becher, North Industry. The following candidates were elected to membership: Dr. H. C. Temple, Alliance; Dr. F. W. Schilling, Louisville, and Dr. A. J. Hill, Canton. Dr. J. N. McCormack, noted Kentucky medical orator and national organizer for the American Medical Association, will give a lecture in the Auditorium on Friday evening, November 30, at 7:30. His subject will be "Things About Doctors Which Doctors and Other People Ought to Know."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

FEDERATION'S REQUEST.

Wants President to Investigate Conditions in Puerto Rico.

Minneapolis, Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, today was instructed to send a telegram, in the name of the Federation, to President Roosevelt at Puerto Rico, asking him to investigate the conditions on the island, with a view to giving the islanders self government and to better the labor conditions on the island.

BUILDING COLLAPSES.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Three workmen were killed and over a dozen injured as a result of the collapse of the new emulsion building at the Eastman Kodak works.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, November 19, 1906:

LADIES.

Clemens, Miss Nora — Kerstetter, Miss Bertha
Latta, Mrs. Doctor — Lee, Miss Mabel
Miller, Mrs. M. — Pfeffer, Miss Allie C.
Ramsey, Miss Maggie

MEN.

Bedenheimer, Max — Chilian, S. A.
Curatolo, Fiomeno — DeBennedettes, Emidio
Elliot, B. B. — Folvo, Luigi
Foster, Geo H. — Gott, Joseph
Harned, C. R. — Henderson, Frank
Hess, Fred H. — Jacobs, A.
Kaip, Tom — Lattan, Dr. L. F.
Merrallat, August — Miller, Louie
Bour, Minnie — Felson, Fred
Oliver, Geo. H. — Patterson, Frank
Payne, John — Russell, Ernest
Vinyard, J. — Weston, Cedric
Wright, M. M.

FOREIGN.

Horvath, Gyula

MISCELLANEOUS.

Standard Stamping Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised. LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

When the Hair Falls

Then it's time to act! No time to study, to read, to experiment! You want to save your hair, and save it quickly, too! So make up your mind this very minute that if your hair ever comes out you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the scalp healthy. The hair stays in. It cannot do anything else. It's nature's way.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

COAT SALE!

ONE THOUSAND COATS will be on sale during the next thirty days at about

ONE-HALF LESS

Than regular retail prices, for women and children.

$10.00 Coats for.....$5.00
$15.00 Coats for.....$8.50
$20.00 Coats for..$10.00
$25.00 Coats for....$12.50
$30.00 Coats for..$15.00
$3 Bear Skin Coat...$1.95
$5 Astrakhan Coat...$2.95

Skirts One-Third Less Than Regular Price.

The Fashion Store
Massillon.

CLEARANCE SALE and Prices Cut.

Making Room for Holiday Goods

Best Heating Stoves, $2 00 up.
Best Gas Stoves 75c to $3,50.
Best Hot Plates 50c up
Best Ovens $1 50 to $2.00.
Best Clothes Wringers $1 25 to $2.50.
Best Washing Machines $2 50 to $5.50.
Best Pumps $1 25 to $3 25 each.
Best Plush Robes $2 50 up.
Best Woolen Horse Blankets $1.25 to $2.50.
Best Horse Covers 65c up.
Best Anti rust Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, $1 00 to $1 75
Best Oilcloth and Linoleum
Best Meat Grinders, 50c to $3 00.
Best Meat Presses complete, $3 50.
Best Kitchen Sinks, gas and water pipe, fittings, chandeliers, brackets, burners, mantles, tar roofing paper, rubberoid, butcher knives and saws, rain horse covers, miners' tools and graniteware at bottom prices.

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.
53 S. Erie St, Opp. P. O.

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The SPORTING WORLD

Miller Greatest Jockey of 1906.

Walter Miller is the one best bet among American jockeys for this year.

Miller has made a new world's record. This little fellow, who has been the sensation of the year in riding circles, recently passed the high mark established by Eugene Hildebrand in 1904. During that year Hildebrand rode 297 winners. This season Miller has ridden 311 horses that have come under the wire first.

When Hildebrand set the mark in 1904 it was believed that it would be a long time before any rider would approach it. Up to that time C. Reiff held the record of 292 wins, made in 1896. Tommy Burns came fairly close in 1898, riding 277 winners, and follow-

WALTER MILLER.

ed this up by finishing first 273 times the year following. Ranch annexed 276 wins in 1904, and last year Dave Nicol led the jockeys with 221 purses to his credit.

The riding of Miller this year has been the sensation of the metropolitan tracks. Some of the "hunch" players have become rich simply by playing Miller's mounts day in and day out. Frequently his mounts have been at extravagant prices, and he has been pitted against the best riders in the country.

What his record will be no one predicts, as he has over a month of riding ahead of him. It is very probable that he will establish a record that will hold for years to come.

During the winter meeting he will ride for T. S Williams, the president of the Ascot track. Williams has been out of the game for a number of years, but this season has gathered together quite a formidable string and has engaged Miller to do the riding.

Novel Aquatic Idea.

James Rice, coach of the Columbia crew, expects to put in force a plan entirely new at Columbia when the men go to work on the rowing machines, as they will as soon as the weather drives them from the Harlem river, New York. He intends to use the ordinary rowing machine, but in the end of the handle he will have fixed a short oak blade, so that the man at the machine can at all times see the exact position of the oar. Besides this, Rice expects to have mirrors put up alongside the machines in which the oarsman can watch his own work.

Rice believes that the oar blade taken in connection with the mirror will be a great help in teaching the proper way to feather the oar. He finds a disposition on the part of the men to put the oar into the water before it is fully turned, so that for the first foot the full force of the stroke is lost. He is teaching the men to do away with the quick turn of the wrist to which they have been accustomed and to use in its place a gradual turn, beginning as the body swings forward.

Dreyfuss After a Record.

President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg baseball club is making a strong bid for the distinction of having more players on the reserve list for 1907 than any other magnate in the country. Today there are no less than forty-two men on whose services the Pittsburg man has first call, and this remarkable total is not the limit, as Dreyfuss says several more will be added within a short time.

"I don't think any promising talent has succeeded in getting away from us," said Dreyfuss recently. "To the forty-two men now on our reserve list I propose to add a few more within a few days. The total will show a reduction by the first day of next March, but we should certainly find a few good men in that bunch."

Gans Forsakes Welterweight Class.

Joe Gans established a precedent in the pugilistic world recently by giving up his claim to a championship title which rightfully belonged to him. He announced that hereafter he would fight only as a lightweight and never again lay claim to the welterweight title. He held both of these titles

Never before in the history of the sport has a fighter given up a title which belonged to him. Instead he usually claimed that which he had no license to have. Those who believed that the colored wonder had trouble recently in getting down to 133 pounds, the lightweight limit, were surprised that he did not prefer the 142 pound class.

Horgan Surrenders Title.

John Horgan, champion continuous pool player of the world, has formally surrendered his title and returned the diamond championship emblem to the donor. It is stated that an open tournament will be held to determine Horgan's successor. Horgan's interest in billiards, he says, caused him to give up the pool title.

An Antique

By MARTHA M'CULLOCH-WILLIAMS

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"Did you ever? That bonnet was old fashioned when Noah went into the ark," Miss Althea Evans said, nodding toward the new girl in the choir.

Isabella Strange, her chum and rival in Eastwood society, giggled and answered loud enough for the new girl to hear: "You are shockingly ignorant, Leathy. Don't you know there are people who take pride in their antiques?"

Involuntarily, it seemed, the new girl put her hand up to the plume which drooped to touch masses of bright waving hair. The plume was not draggled; nothing, indeed, about the hat showed a touch of wear. But it was at least three seasons behind the style, also very becoming to the wearer. She was slim and tall, with sherry wine eyes and a creamy, rose tinted complexion. In the lips the roses burned to clear scarlet, and there was an adorable dimple lurking at one side. Dark brows, delicately arched, gave an accent to the face, an accent repeated by the gold lights of the abundant brown hair. Thus nature explained the situation. A girl who looked that way could afford to be old fashioned, and two other girls, enormously stylish, but with no looks to boast, could not help but be ill natured.

Benson, the choir leader, a thin man, perpetually scowling, but wholly through near sight, wheeled stiffly upon Althea and said: "The solo? Have you practiced it as you promised? Let's try it first thing."

Althea turned her back to him. "Pig! Does he think I mean to waste my singing?' she whispered loudly to Isabella. Over her shoulder she added languidly: "Mr. Benson, I'll sing my solo Sunday after next. Some—some friends of mine," significant emphasis on the friends, "are coming specially to hear me. Until then you must make out with—the rest."

"As you will, Miss Evans," Benson said, a flush creeping up to his sallow cheek. "But you promised. I—depended on the promise. And it is much to me that the music shall be even."

"I dare say, but I shan't sing except when I feel like it," Althea said, with a touch of insolence

Her father was head of the vestry, and she thought she knew Benson dared not resent anything she might do.

It took her breath to have him say firmly: "In that case you are quite useless. Music, a great gift, a great blessing, does not come without work. If you will not work unsparingly you will hinder rather than help. You should work—for your own sake. You have voice, oh, yes, but it needs heart in it. Unless you glow to love the work you will never get the heart. Your singing will be—what you say—dumb!—like a street piano that one may play with a crank."

"Really, this—this is beyond endurance," Althea begun.

Isabella laughed low and unpleasantly and put her hand over Althea's lips. Then she called to the choir master, who had moved a little way off "Why don't you try Miss Archer?" nodding toward the new girl. "I'm sure she looks musical—she may be an artist."

Miss Archer smiled daintily, saying: 'Oh, thank you. I should like to sing. I love it and have been silent ever since I came—the walls are so thin at Mrs. Wray's, and I should so hate to disturb any one."

"You! What will you care for?" Benson asked, seating himself at the small organ. The girl bent her head softly, saying. "Something old and simple. Something my mother sang, please. Say 'Rock of Ages' or 'Coronation.'"

"I'm going. I hate all that old rubbish," Althea said, marching toward the door.

Isabella followed her, but paused, her hand on the knob, to say with a giggle, as though speaking to some one still in the room. "You'd better put up a sign outside, 'Antiques to Be Seen and Heard Here!'" Then she ran down the steps laughing loudly, and as she overtook Althea caught her arm, shook her gayly and said: "I think we have settled Miss Archer. If she has any sense at all she won't come again—after this."

Whether or no Miss Archer had sense she certainly had a voice. She also—and this was the crown of poor Benson's joy—knew mighty well how to use it. She was withal modest and biddable, giving herself no airs whatever, albeit two Sundays of her solos had sufficed to crowd the church. She kept much to herself and, although frank and friendly enough, put by social opportunities as they came.

Mrs. Judge Gray called the very first Sunday afternoon, a thing she had never been known to do before. She asked Miss Archer to tea: also to dinner next week. But Miss Archer shook her head. She was in Eastwood for rest and must not let herself be beguiled. Besides, she had a charming room, and the woods roundabout were so enchanting she hated to stay out of them. She was very grateful, but Mrs Gray must excuse her

It was the same with all the rest. Young or old found her, if they found her at all, the soul of graciousness, but elusive. She rode out every morning and drove every afternoon, always alone except for a staid liveried groom. The one thing vulnerable about her was her clothes. Exquisite in choice, make, fit and material, they were all so very far from being in fashion. Therefore they bred theories. Nobody really knew more of Miss Archer than that she had come to the Wray house with unimpeachable credentials from two of last season's star boarders. So there was some excuse for the romances woven about her The favorite one was that she had been either suddenly bereft of fortune or that she had inherited a wardrobe and thriftily chose to wear it out unchanged. The fine fit made rather against that, so much so that the berett heiress notion was most generally accepted. But Miss Archer could certainly not have lost all her money. She was liberal to a fault in her expenditures and reckless in the matter of tips to her caddies—indeed, to small boys generally, whether or no they had rendered her a service.

Althea's special friends were delayed; therefore she in turn delayed her return to the choir. She had no doubt whatever that Benson would take her, notwithstanding she admitted that she and Isabella had been foolish. "But how could we dream things would turn out so?" Althea asked of Isabella, who in turn queried:

"Who would have thought Benson could do without you? And does he think he can keep on doing without you when they have the service of thanks?"

"Of course he can't." Althea said, almost tearfully, "because the thanks are mostly for Cousin Rob, and everybody knows he won't care for anything except to hear me sing."

Cousin Rob was, understand, a lieutenant in the navy, for whose escape from typhoon and other perils Eastwood felt called upon to give especial thanks. There were other Eastwood men, but they had not been mentioned in dispatches for cool and reckless bravery. Moreover, they had not been promoted. So, although they were included in the roster, it was well understood that Lieutenant Robert Starling was the beginning and the end of things

Althea thrilled to think of herself singing to him, with the multitude hanging breathlessly upon her voice, there in the church, all bedight with flags and oaken boughs. Flowers were held out of place for these hearts of oak. She knew she should do her best She must, with such inspiration.

So it was a thunderbolt to have Benson say grimly:

"Miss Evans, there is no place for you, I am sorry to say. Besides, Miss Archer sings, oh, much, much better! Her notes are gold, where yours are scarcely silver. Tommy Bell has the only voice hers does not make thin and tin-panny. He shall sing with her in the special opening anthem I have myself arranged it. You might be in a chorus later on, but you do not know enough. You would try to drown the rest with your big notes. There is the difference. Put Miss Archer in chorus, and she would sing exactly in key."

"You are an old bear!" said Althea and ran home to tell her mother

Before it came to telling her plan was all upset, and by no less a person than Miss Archer, who came swiftly to her and said a lot, but not in many words. The result was when the service of thanks came on there were several surprises, but, if truth must be told, some severe disappointments, for Althea sang the solo and in the anthem, and Miss Archer was no more than a chorister. She subdued her voice admirably and kept in the background as much as she might, yet her name ran all about from lip to lip, so it was not perhaps through occult divination that Lieutenant Robert Starling waited outside the choir loft stair, with at least fifty of his enthusiastic townsmen hanging behind, to see the reason of his loitering.

Verily, they had their reward, for the lieutenant caught both Miss Archer's hands and wrung them as though he would never let go. He spoke to her familiarly, almost entreatingly, and went away with her without a by your leave. When they were safe in the Wray House he said, masterfully, "Elinor, darling, tell me what is behind this masquerade?"

"Oh, nothing much," Miss Elinor Archer Wesley, actress and gentlewoman, said, with a little laugh. "I wanted to rest, and people wouldn't let me alone, so I determined to play Princess Charming again for just myself All the costumes were perfectly fresh and perfectly beautiful if the public didn't like them nor me in them, so I've had the play—the play that failed five years ago—on again all summer. You can't think how interesting it's been, and it has helped me—oh, such a lot! Without it I never could have seen just what your people were."

"As if that mattered, as if anything mattered, except that we love each other," Lieutenant Starling said "You do love me, Nora, darling?"

"I ought not to. It will break the town's heart to have you marry me," Elinor responded. "But I'm mightily afraid that I do"

The Dawn of Conscience.

The development of conscience has been interestingly traced in the career of a deaf mute who for many years was quite uneducated. He thought in pictures and had mental words for only the fewest things. He had no sense of right and wrong. Being often hungry, he stole food—that is to say, he found and took it, not then knowing that it was an offense to do so. Small sums of money he made his own in the same way, and again he saw no wrong But one day he took from a butcher's counter a piece of money which turned out to be gold. He went into a shop to buy sweets with it, but when he realized the value of the coin he snatched it up and ran away. He was horrified, not at the theft, but the extent of it. In the end he buried the piece and from that time stole no more. The shock had quickened conscience into life, and he needed little "converting" when kindly instructors at last took him in hand.—St. James' Gazette.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Feeding the Horse.

Don't feed the horse too freely with new oats. They are loosening and may cause colic. If you must use them, mix with old oats and accustom the horses to them gradually.

Rye heads should be mixed with the horse's food if he is troubled with worms. Don't repeat this too often, or the rye beards themselves will become a source of irritation. It is more of a test than a remedy.

See that the horse doesn t void whole grain. Should he do so his teeth need looking after. Have them filed. Many a horse fails to winter well on this account. While he can get grass to help out his other food he does very well, but in fall and winter, when fed solely on dry food, he often fails to get sufficient nourishment.

Sponge down the horse's legs after the daily work. It relieves the strained tendons.

A little old whole corn may be fed with the oat ration. In addition to its feeding value, it causes the horse to masticate his food better.—Country Life In America

Candied Honey.

If honey be kept for any length of time, especially during cold weather, it has a tendency to change from its original beautiful liquid transparency to a white, semisolid, granular condition, called by beekeepers granulated or candied. According to a helpful bulletin of the Ontario department of agriculture, it sometimes becomes candied so solid that when in a barrel the head has to be taken off and the honey removed by the spadeful. This candied condition is not to be taken as an evidence against its genuineness or purity, but the contrary, for the adulterated honeys are less likely to candy than those that are pure.

It is an easy matter to restore honey to its former condition Simply keep it in a hot water bath long enough, but not too hot. If heated above 160 degrees, there is danger of spoiling the color and ruining the flavor.—American Agriculturist.

Oilmeal For Pigs.

Oilmeal is undoubtedly a proper article for feeding pigs of any age, but should be fed in very moderate amounts. Professor Henry, in his book on "Feeds and Feeding," says. "A handful of oilmeal at a feed will prove healthful to growing pigs and advertise itself in their sleek coats and general healthy appearance."

But skim milk and shorts without any oilmeal make a most excellent feed for growing pigs, and it may be doubtful whether the addition of oilmeal regularly would be productive of any considerable extra gain. It is a good plan, however, to keep some oilmeal on hand for occasional use for all kinds of animals. It is an excellent corrective for incipient indigestion.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Treatment For Wens.

A wen is a hard, fibrous tumor resulting usually from a blow and is occasionally to be found on the ribs, legs and jaws of animals. If noticed when first started, when it is sore, foment with hot water several times a day for three or four days; then paint it once a day with tincture of iodine. If, however, it has become large and hard, nothing will do but to dissect it out, which may be easily done, but it were better done by a veterinary surgeon. Then dress the place two or three times a day with a solution of half an ounce of carbolic acid dissolved in one pint of water.—Atlanta Constitution.

Milking the Cow.

The cow is a creature of habit. If regularly fed before milking, she will, when the order is changed, be restless and often refuse to give down her milk. It is better to feed after milking If silage at all defective be fed before milking, the odor is likely to appear in the milk in an incredibly short time. Two minutes will serve to take the odors of food to the udder and milk pail. Milking should be done at periods as near twelve hours apart as practicable and at the same time each day.

Catarrh In Sheep.

Catarrh is often contracted in the fall of the year through exposure to storms, says Farm Journal. After the sheep take cold several times the affection becomes chronic, and catarrh sets in. Colds are often brought on by strong cold drafts in damp quarters, often the result of improper ventilation. Remove the cause if possible and guard against it in future. Smear the nose of the affected animal with tar.

Farm Hints.

The cheap scrub is the dearest animal on the farm in the long run.

It is not the farmer who works all the time with his hands and legs and allows his brain to rust who makes the most money.

It requires a vast deal more business ability to successfully run a farm than it does to manage a dry goods store.

The Poultry House.

In building poultry houses, hencoops, shelters for poultry and appliances of any or all kinds for the poultry yard construct them with an eye to future use and care of your stock. Do not build anything in a slipshod, careless manner, but in a way that may be useful for many years to come.—Feather.

Floor For a Sheep Pen.

A good floor for a sheep pen is made by a foot or more of cobblestones, finished with coarse gravel, the whole thing to be slightly elevated above the surrounding ground. No dampness will arise from such a floor or be on it. —Blooded Stock.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]

Most of the birds that are exhibited outdoors at the National Zoological park during warm weather have to be taken into heated buildings for the winter. The small singing and bright plumaged birds were transferred Nov. 1 from large outdoor cages adjoining the temporary bird house to the interior cages in the same building. Birds in the large flying cage, with the exception of a few which are entirely hardy, have also been removed to indoor quarters in the temporary bird house.

These birds, which include pelicans, cranes, cormorants, herons of various species, ibis, etc., were caught mostly one at a time by hand and placed in suitable shifting boxes for the journey to the bird house. There is always more or less trouble and delay in catching some of the wariest birds, but by careful management and baiting with food all of the more tender ones were caught. Most of those from the large flying cage were placed in the cage which occupies the entire north end of the bird house A few, which are either especially timid or too much given to annoying other birds, were placed in smaller separate cages.

An Attractive Exhibit.

The exhibit in the large flying cage has been one of the most attractive and successful in the park. There are now about 230 birds in the cage, of which, however, from 80 to 100 are night herons, representing an original stock of ten night herons and their progeny since 1902. During the present season the following birds have nested in the flying cage: Demoiselle crane, Egyptian ibis, white ibis, cormorant, snake bird, American aigret and night heron. The flying cage, which is 158 feet long, 50 feet wide and 55 feet high, was first occupied by birds in 1902, having been finished in the spring of that year.

It is noticed that the beavers in the large inclosure are busily at work repairing their dam so as to maintain a depth of water which will insure free water under the ice during the winter. The beavers usually do but little work here until autumn.

New Rate Law Increases Work.

So much work has been provided for the interstate commerce commission since the new rate law became effective that it is now looking about for further space and will soon rent about 8,000 square feet of additional office room in buildings near its present location.

Though the commission now occupies seven floors and employs 230 people, it is constantly adding to its force in taking up the preparation of special reports provided for last spring. Nearly every day new employees are taken from the rolls of the civil service commission.

Plans For New Cathedral.

G. F. Bodley, R. A. F. S A., of London, who has been engaged by the dean and chapter of the Episcopal cathedral here to prepare preliminary plans for the new edifice, says that the style of the cathedral, according to the express desire of the bishop and chapter, will be gothic of the fourteenth century style.

Design to Suit the Site.

In America it may naturally have somewhat of the English characteristic that was in some respects the most refined and beautiful of all the European varieties of the style, but the English architecture was lacking in height, and there was no reason why any of that characteristic should be followed on this occasion, as the site at Washington demands a lofty, most dignified and stately building. In that respect the European example may well be followed or surpassed, but the site must be surveyed by architects and the final design conceived on the spot. It would be useless, indeed it would be ill judged, to attempt a description of the probable design, said Mr. Bodley. It must be one to suit the site. Indeed it is the site that often dictates the characteristics of a well considered building. No statement therefore of the plan or the leading features of the building can be given as yet. It is sufficient to say that it is the intention of all concerned to build a grand cathedral of that poetic style of wholly fresh and new design, while the ancient beautiful style is preserved.

Public Golf Course.

A public park with a public golf course, tennis courts, football gridirons, baseball diamonds, croquet grounds and playgrounds is to be established in Rock Creek park, near Brightwood reservoir.

Work on the golf course will begin at once. The commissioners have selected a nine hole course, with several natural hazards. Several artificial hazards will be constructed, and the grass and rubbish will be cleared away.

Water Famine Feared.

Water department officials expressed fear that shortage will be caused some time during the coming winter in the water supply of the District by the excessive consumption. To make this shortage of the briefest possible duration they are now rushing the work of installing meters in private residences.

It is claimed that the individual will pay more for water under the meter system. Water department officials deny this. The charge under the present system is $4.50 a year for a two story house sixteen feet wide and $1.50 more for each additional story in height and 30 cents more for each additional foot in width. The average water rent is about $7.50 a year.

The meters are installed without expense to the consumer, and a rate of 3 cents per 100 cubic feet, or 748 gallons, is charged. The minimum charge is $4.50 a year, or about 1¼ cents a day.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

HIS IDEAL.

"Well, old fellow, I need hardly say how pleased I am to see you again. You are just in time to fulfill your long made promise."

"What was that?"

"I am going to be married next week, and you know it was always a bargain between us that you should support me on that occasion."

"Yes, I recollect. Well, let me offer my hearty congratulations. Who is the lady?"

"The eldest daughter of Sir John Graham and the dearest little girl in the world."

"That goes without saying," laughed Charles Medcalf.

"And her name is Enid," continued Captain Lane without heeding the interruption. "We have only known each other six months. I met her first at my godmother's, Lady Martyn, and I think we both fell in love with each other at first sight. There you have the whole story."

Medcalf had just returned from South Africa, where he had held a lucrative appointment, being a junior partner in a large firm of engineers.

"Have you succumbed during your travels to the fascination of some fair one, or do you still hold the sex in abhorrence?" asked the captain.

"Scarcely that," replied Medcalf, flushing a dull red beneath his bronze. "But I have never come across my ideal except in a picture."

"Ah! I always said you were a romantic fellow, notwithstanding your boasted stoicism. I am curious to know the story."

"It was three years ago, just before I went abroad, one Sunday afternoon in Kensington gardens. I was with Jack Dunmore—you remember him. We had been sitting there some time criticising the multitude when Jack left me to speak to an acquaintance he recognized in the distance.

"Just then my eye was caught by the face of a girl passing. It was my ideal—neither fair nor dark, but with a happy combination of the two. It was not that she was strictly beautiful, but she had a fascination for me that I could not resist, nor can I describe it.

"Presently I saw Jack returning, and at the same moment the girl rose. She was with two others, and as they moved away something dropped out of her lap. I hastened to pick it up. Her back was turned, and by some hasty impulse I slipped it in my pocket. My treasure proved to be a treasure indeed, for it was the photograph of my darling. Yes, it had come to that! I think of her still as that, though I left England next day and have been away three years."

"Let me complete this tale," added Captain Lane slyly. "Your task is now to find the fair unknown and to lay your heart and fortune at her feet. Joking apart, old fellow, I fear you will have a difficulty in accomplishing your object. But, talking about photographs, let me show you Enid's."

Captain Lane detached a locket which dangled at the end of his watch chain and, opening it, displayed the miniature of his ladylove, which he offered for his friend's inspection.

It was well that Gerald Lane had not a full view of the other's face just at that moment, he having turned his back half round in order to get a better light on the portrait, for as his eye rested on it Medcalf started violently and turned ghastly pale. It was the pictured face of his ideal, the fellow to which even now lay next to his heart.

"She is lovely," he managed to stammer as, with a trembling hand, he returned the locket. And then he had to listen patiently while the captain descanted on the many virtues of the original.

He declined, however, his urgently pressed invitation to join his party at the theater on the plea of feeling tired, and it was with relief that he found himself at last in his own room.

When, a week later, however, Captain Lane called on him to fulfill his promise on the wedding day the temptation of seeing—nay, more, of speaking to—the girl just once was too much.

It would be difficult to say which was the more nervous, the bridegroom elect or his best man, as they waited in the church for the arrival of the bridal party. Not once during the ceremony that followed did Medcalf glance at the bride, though his pulses were thrilling at the sound of the sweet, clear voice that made the responses which bound her to Captain Lane.

It was in the vestry after the signatures had been duly entered in the register that some one whispered in his ear:

"Come, old fellow, don't you know your duty? Kiss the bride."

Then he raised his eyes, which rested for one brief moment on his ideal. The next moment he had gravely bent and pressed his lips on the cheek of the dainty vision beside him.

There was a general titter as the girl gave vent to a little exclamation of dismayed surprise.

"The bride, man! That's not the bride!"

Then for the first time Medcalf looked about, and his wandering gaze fell on the apparition of the bride

In puzzled wonderment he turned once more to his neighbor. She and the bride were alike as two peas! Which was his ideal? Well, it mattered not, since one was free!

It was not until years after, when Charlie found the courage to tell his wife the story of that purloined photo, that he discovered that he had married his ideal after all and not her twin sister.

FALL GARDENING.

How to Prune Shrubs and Care For Flowering Plants.

In the fall gather up and remove all the debris which has collected in the flower beds. Cut down the dead stalks of the perennials and pull up what is left of the annuals and burn all refuse of this kind or bury it where it will decay and help to fertilize the soil of the garden, says the New York Tribune.

There may be no flowers in the winter, but neatness should prevail where they have been. Store away flower stakes and trellises and give to all plants needed protection.

Now is a good time to prune any shrubs which were neglected during the summer when they were making growth. If too thick, thin them out, so that the branches you leave may have room for healthy development. Remove all weak and injured wood. If the plant be awkward in shape, trim it to symmetrical form, but be sure of the character of your plant. Prune no shrub in the fall which blooms in spring from buds formed this season. Only plants which produce flowers on a growth of branches made next spring should be pruned now.

Cut the clematis to within two or three feet of the ground, lay on the ground what you leave and cover it well.

Put manure about all herbaceous plants. It not only furnishes a sort of protection, but its fertilizing properties are set free by fall rains and are absorbed by the soil, to the benefit of the plant. In spring what is left can be dug into the soil.

Plants in the window garden find this a critical season. Aim to keep the temperature of the room low and to give them all possible fresh air. Be careful about overwatering and use no fertilizer.

Fuchsias will have completed their work for the season and should be dried off gradually to get them ready for the cellar, whither they should be taken by the 1st of December, to remain until the 1st of March. Give less and less water while they remain upstairs. If the foliage drops, the plants will not suffer. Plants out of doors drop their leaves in the autumn, so you are trying to treat them as nature treats them. Chrysanthemums should be treated likewise.

All cracks and crevices must be closed at the windows where plants are to be kept as a wise ounce of prevention against the entrance of frost.

How to Sweep the Nursery.

Never sweep the nursery with an ordinary broom, as it raises too much dust. A soft hair broom should be used or else a flannel bag put over the regular broom, says the Boston Herald. At least every other day the rugs should be taken up and shaken outdoors and the floor wiped up with a damp cloth, adding a few drops of carbolic acid or some other mild disinfectant to the water in which the cloth is dampened. Never under any circumstances use a feather duster in the nursery. All the furniture, woodwork and pictures should be dusted every day with a damp cloth, being careful to dust behind the pictures as well as the other parts. Every week or two dust down the walls with a damp cloth tied on to a broom. Cover the crib and bed with a large sheet when the room is swept and remove all the lighter pieces of furniture after they have been wiped off while the room is being cleaned. At least twice a day the nursery windows should be opened, both top and bottom, for fully half an hour and the room fairly flooded with fresh air and sunshine.

How to Clean Cut Glass.

From the Berkshire hills comes the sand suitable for cut glass. Fine glass needs constant care, says the Ladies' World. A small quantity of muriatic acid may be poured into glasses that have become discolored. After allowing the acid to remain a short time fill up the glasses with water. They will soon become bright and clear. Potato parings may be utilized for cleaning glass to great advantage. Place the parings in a dish and allow them to remain four or five hours, then wash the dish with warm soapsuds. Wipe the dish dry as soon as washed. A stiff brush may be used if dust has collected in the cut glass.

How to Make Best Fountain Pen Ink.

Do not use ordinary writing ink in your fountain pen, as it will corrode and render your pen useless unless cleaned very often. Take an old typewriter ribbon, turn over it a pint of hot water and let it stand a day or so, stirring frequently. Turn the ink thus made into a bottle, cork securely, and you have an ink which will flow freely and not corrode your pen. If the typewriter ribbon had considerable ink on it you can thin your ink by adding more water after the first pint is made.

How to Save Your Piano.

There is no piece of furniture in the house that gives the lady of the house more anxiety than the piano, as it must not only be saved from scratches at the hands of careless servants, but it must also be kept from damp. It should be opened a little while each day to prevent the keys from being discolored. A piano tuner says that a growing plant in the room will prevent dampness. Do not polish with a cloth, but use the coach brush.

How to Make Cranberry Sauce.

Put one quart of cranberries into a saucepan and cover with water. Cook until every berry is burst open, stirring occasionally. Press through a strainer, and to every cup of the liquid add three-quarters of a cup of sugar. Cook until it will jelly, which will be in about fifteen minutes. Mold in small cups.

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One Man Who Rose Despite a Silver Spoon

A Railroad President Who Is Considerate and a Multimillionaire Who Is Courteous

Stuyvesant Fish, Former Head of the Illinois Central and Harriman's Opponent In a Railroad War, Is Big All Over, Level Headed and Democratic In His Tastes — Would Rather Hunt Ducks Than Attend a Social Function—Novel Entertainments Given by Mrs. Fish, Who Aspires to Be Society's Leader

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

IN the ousting of Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central railroad more issues appear to be involved than, in the language of Abraham Lincoln or somebody else, you can shake a stick at. The event is interesting both socially and sociologically.

If reports may be credited the ambition of Mrs Stuyvesant Fish to become the "leader of society" was used by E. H. Harriman to encompass the defeat of Mr. Fish. This matter affects personally only the Four Hundred who constitute society with a big "S" as it consists in New York city and at Newport. But in the sociological trend of the incident are concerned life insurance, Standard Oil and other interests of importance to the general public. Thus the vote of the eight Illinois Central directors who removed Mr. Fish on the 7th of November affects practically as many persons, in some degree, as did the general elections throughout the country the preceding day.

Two Set Purposes Achieved.

By the removal of Mr. Fish from the railroad presidency, which he has held for nearly twenty years, Mr. Harriman achieves two set purposes. He extends his railroad holdings so that he is now master of 25,000 miles of railroad and $2,500,000,000 capital, and he punishes Stuyvesant Fish for that gentleman's admirable obstinacy in refusing, at Harriman's demand, to serve as a dummy in the attempted dummy investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance company from the inside. Harriman already was president of a dozen railroads and three or four steamship companies, with practically absolute power over many other companies, and it is held by astute Wall street men that the Standard Oil company is behind him in all his operations. Mr. Harahan, it is true, was chosen president of the Illinois Central, but the name sounds so much like Harriman that it fits in finely with the fact that Harriman and not Harahan is now running the Illinois Central.

Stuyvesant Fish is now very "widely and favorably" known. He is an international character. The bold stand he took in favor of insurance policy holders as against the machinations of plunderers when he resigned from the Mutual Life and took up the fight for investigation from the outside made him of international size. There are so few other big fishes of this sort in the financial seas that it is quite worth while to tank Stuyvesant Fish in the public aquarium for a brief inspection.

The Fish family is a big family in America. It dates back to our foundation as a republic. Nicholas Fish was a corps commander in the Revolutionary war. Later he was the firm friend and executor of Alexander Hamilton, after whom he named his son. This Hamilton Fish was President Grant's secretary of war for eight years after serving as congressman, governor of New York and United States senator. His son Nicholas became a distinguished diplomat. His son Hamilton made a wide reputation as a politician and parliamentarian. One of the first American soldiers to fall in Cuba during the war of 1898 was Hamilton Fish 3d.

Big All Over.

Stuyvesant Fish is the youngest son of the great secretary of state. He has struck out in new waters. He appears never to have had any taste for politics, and there was no war during his fighting age, so he became a financier. Physically he is big enough to stand proxy for his whole historic family. He is six feet four inches long and would be that high were it not for a perceptible stoop, said to be due to the lifelong necessity of getting his ear down low enough to hear the talk of average sized men.

Mr. Fish is big all over. His face is large, his head is large, his frame is large, and his whole aspect and bearing give one the distinct impression of a thoroughly masculine type. He is not at all the sort of man one might naturally assume to be the husband of the woman who aspires to be the acknowledged and absolute queen of social swelldom in America. Yet that is Mrs. Fish's aspiration.

While Mr. Fish has been building up the Illinois Central railroad Mrs. Fish has been establishing herself as a social leader. By common consent Mrs. Astor, now seventy-six years old, is the present leader. In an interview at St. Louis three years ago, when Mrs. Astor was only seventy-three, Mrs. Fish was asked if she were a rival of Mrs. Astor. She replied:

"What? I a rival of Mrs. Astor? Why, she's eighty years old. She's more than that. She's eighty-four!"

Nevertheless Mrs. Fish for some years has held receptive shoulders for the mantle of the aged queen, and thereby hangs a part of the present tale. John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt are Illinois Central directors. Young Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Vanderbilt would like to lead the Four Hundred. Mrs. Fish has far outdistanced them in her strides toward the throne. Harriman needed votes to remove Fish. He became a diplomat. He is nothing of a society man himself, cannot even wear his clothes so that they look as if he ordered them to his measure, and doesn't care the snap of his finger for anything on earth except more power as a railroad man. Harriman, it is alleged, talked pleasantly to the ladies and induced them to get their husbands to vote against Fish in order to weaken the struggle of Mrs. Fish for the society leadership. All that sounds like the outline of a chapter on European court intrigue, but such is the story they are now telling in New York.

Gave a Duck Pond Dinner.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish truly is an interesting person. She is very unconventional despite her social aspirations. She set out from the start to be a reformer rather than a conformer. The first thing she did in society was to give a dinner with a pond in the center of a table whereon little live ducks floated. Ward McAllister, who invented the Four Hundred fiction, was then the official drum major of society. He was horrified by the duck pond dinner and read Mrs. Fish out of society. The lady had a spirit. She defied Ward McAllister and plunged right into the middle of society and became so popular as an entertainer that McAllister was compelled to put the Fishes on his famous list when he made it up. That was more than twenty years ago. As the Fish wealth increased the social advance of Mrs. Fish kept pace.

Mrs. Fish likes to do things differently. She required the swellest residence in New York, so she built a reproduction of the palace of the Doges at Venice, filling it with choice and costly art works. One of her first receptions there was a theatrical entertainment, "A Chinese Honeymoon" being the play. It was a social novelty. But the harvest home festival which she gave at her Newport summer home six years ago was a still greater novelty. All the guests came dressed as farmers and peasants, bringing to Mrs. Fish as the lady of the manor a suitable present. One millionaire swain brought a five pig, which escaped and ran between the feet of a milkmaid worth $7,000,000 in her own right. The milkmaid shrieked and let go of the rope which held the suckling calf she had brought to Mrs. Fish. This caused the chickens to cackle and the geese to quack, and together it was a very realistic affair.

There is something refreshing in Mrs. Fish's candor. She says what she means. "I should not like to be the wife of a president of the United States," she once remarked to a reporter, "for I might have to eat with negroes."

To the same newspaper man she gave several of her set opinions, requesting him to write them just as she said them, and here they are:

"I do not believe in equality. It would never do. There always will be classes in this country. We are coming more and more to have an aristocracy and a common people. I do not believe in being too democratic."

As to Newport, Mrs. Fish said: "Newport just now is paying too much attention to foreign lords. I think that this country is making itself ridiculous in regard to titles. I think it foolish."

First Worked as a Clerk.

Stuyvesant Fish went to work as a clerk in the New York offices of the Illinois Central railroad when he was twenty years old and just out of Columbia college. It is said that he received $3 a week at first, and his father made him an allowance of $50 a month for his living expenses. This allowance was small not through necessity of course, but as a matter of discipline. Mrs. Fish likes to tell about her husband's early "struggles." Once she was visiting the Drexel family at Nice. There was a dinner party, one of the guests being a little Saxon prince. Mrs. Fish told how her husband had worked up to the presidency of the Illinois Central, beginning as a cheap clerk.

"Why," exclaimed the prince, "I had always heard that your husband came from a fine family!"

Some of the guests gasped, but Mrs. Fish retorted quite good naturedly: "Oh, yes, he does; but, you see, in America it is not a disgrace to work. How much better it would be if those conditions prevailed in Europe! We in America would be spared so many titled nonentities."

It used to be quite the fashion for teachers and preachers and editors to point to multimillionaires as conspicuous examples of successful men, telling anecdotes relating to their humble beginnings in the business of multiplying millions. Stuyvesant Fish scarcely could serve as a model for that sort of preachment, for there never was a time when he was in humble circumstances, not even when he walked to the Illinois Central offices and back to save car fare so that he could eat better dinners out of that paternal allowance when he first began work. Back of him were Fish millions and Stuyvesant millions, for he is descended from sturdy old Peter Stuyvesant, the peg leg governor of New Amsterdam, who got in on the ground floor in New York real estate long before the Astors and the Vanderbilts came to the surface. Stuyvesant Fish, both as to finance and family prestige, was born with a silver spoon in his mouth big enough to be called a soup ladle.

So we cannot set him upon a pedestal as one who came to town with a patch and 30 cents in his pants and arose to riches and distinction. But as a man who has attended strictly to business and worked hard after getting a pretty good start by the accident of birth we may point to Mr. Fish. He seems always to have been level headed, and successes have not put his head out of plumb. Stuyvesant Fish is essentially a democratic individual, as becomes the son of one who was General Grant's close friend and adviser. He has a reputation as one of the most courteous and considerate multimillionaires in the business, and any newspaper man who has had occasion to meet Mr. Fish will testify to this fact. In his office he calls the men Dick and Jim instead of mistering them, and that is not done in a patronizing manner, but because Stuyvesant Fish is just that way. He never got stuck up.

Likes to Be Courteous.

Sometimes, when he can't help it, Mr. Fish goes to his wife's social functions. He likes to be courteous. Every day he goes to business, and frequently he stays until all the others have gone home. Just now he is busy at his new offices, having given up his old offices to his successor, preparing his case against the Harriman contingent for the recovery of control in the Illinois Central. There is every indication of a stiff fight, and Mr. Fish is not calculated to let his plans go off half cocked.

"I used to have a lawyer down south," he says, "who would say to me when there was something unusually difficult to a legal problem, 'Stuyv, I want to go out in my back lot and sit down on a log and chaw tobacker over this.' Now, I don't chew tobacco, but I sometimes go up to my farm and go out in my back lot and do some hard thinking."

His "farm" is the Fish homestead, acquired by Hamilton Fish the day Fort Sumter was fired upon. It is a magnificent place at Garrison-on-the-Hudson, opposite West Point. Mrs. Fish declares her intention of making this place a country seat of European swellness, so that she may live there instead of at Newport and do more new things when she shall become the actual leader of society. As to Stuyvesant Fish, he would rather go duck hunting any day than put on evening clothes and look conspicuous at a "function" on account of his size.

MR. AND MRS. STUYVESANT FISH.

SELECTIONS

BALL PLAYERS' WIVES.

How They Feel When Angry Fans Abuse Their Husbands.

It is probable that oftentimes the wife of a ball player can tell more accurately why it is he muffs a ball or makes a bad throw than he could himself. Some of the wives of the Pirate players attended every game played here during the season and have alternately heard their husbands cheered to the skies as heroes worthy of a place on Mount Olympus and at other times have seen them the targets of the malcontents in the bleachers.

"What are the feelings of a player's wife when she hears the fans yell to 'take him out?'" said the wife of one of the players whose husband is a pitcher. "Why, when I first heard it I wanted to cry and get out of the grounds as quickly as I could. I knew my husband was pitching the best ball he knew how, but some of them managed to hit it two or three times, and those bleacherites kept up the howl 'Take him out,' until the manager finally did it.

"When the game was over I told him I never wanted to come and see another game; that I couldn't bear to see him made the target for such a gang of rowdies as were in those bleachers. We hadn't been married long then, but he just laughed and said that what they said one way or the other didn't amount to anything. He told me that the same crowd that were yelling to 'take him out' would be wanting to take him off the field on their shoulders the next day maybe and that their applause was just as unreliable as their hisses. Of course, he said, a man would rather be applauded than shouted at, but a baseball crowd was the most fickle of any kind of sports and that it didn't make any difference what kind of men attended the game, they were all the same way if things didn't go right. As a rule, he said, he never paid any attention to the howls of the crowd, but he knew there always comes a time in the career of a ball player when the howl 'Take him out' means something, and when that time comes the player had better get out himself.

"But, just the same, I never get over feeling bad when I hear the crowd yell at my husband, although I have got so I don't care as much as I used to. Probably lots of people think baseball is easy work, but it is an awful strain on a man, and after a few years I hope my husband will settle down to something else."—Pittsburg Press.

Brains and Beauty.

In looking around at the successful men of the present day one is depressed to notice how few are good looking. Is it possible for beauty and brains to exist together? Though more fortunes are made in business now than ever in the past, it grows daily more obvious that we are not beautiful. Again, does the good looking man succeed? The finest men, the artist will tell you, are the Italian peasantry of the do nothing type. It does not take much trouble to notice how very few of the fine men are among the successes. Mr. Stackpool O'Dell, whose knowledge of brains is famous, remarked that if the Apollo Belvedere descended to earth today he would probably be found in a very humble position—as a commissionaire, or a footman, or an artist's model. Yet how many captains of industry would care to share a pedestal with him in the South Kensington museum?—London Mail.

Briefless Judges.

It is a tradition of the United States supreme court that the late Justice Gray, who won worldwide distinction as a member of that great tribunal, never tried a law case. The reason of this might have been that he went on the bench in Massachusetts so soon after he was admitted to the bar that neither the opportunity nor the necessity for practicing his profession was presented. Of his successor, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., the same statement is made. His career has almost exactly paralleled that of Justice Gray. Even the great Justice Story, who ranks with Marshall and Kent as a commentator and interpreter, is said never to have been called upon to practice before the bar.

The Calamity Auto.

Prominent at the annual toy show in Paris is a motor car called the "catastrophe automobile." When wound up this tiny machine runs a few paces, then a crack is heard, the car falls to pieces, and its little passengers are flung out. The machine can be quickly put together again and is then ready for another catastrophe. Another device is an alarm clock which fires off a pistol and then lights a lamp under the sleeper's breakfast. The inventor asserts that next year he will improve it by inventing a lever bedstead in connection with it. If the sleeper does not arise after the firing of the pistol the mechanism will let down the bed, rolling him out on the floor.

The Petticoat Peril.

Just eight people are said to have been present at a meeting held in London the other day for the purpose of forming a "society for keeping woman in her proper place." But the chairman announced that 200 letters of sympathy had been received. The meeting was called by a certain John S. Bloom, and one Archibald Gibbs by name acted as chairman. Both seemed to have taken alarm at the recent "suffragette" uprising in England, the aim of which, they said, was the ultimate subjection of man.

NBC NBC NBC

DOUBLE TRACK FOR W. & L. E.

From Pittsburg Junction to Huron Junction.

PLANS ARE BEING PREPARED

Proposed Improvement Will Cost in Round Numbers Three and One-Half Million Dollars—Increased Business and Lessened Expenses Will Result.

Pittsburg, Nov. 21.—Wabash officials are planning to double track the Wheeling & Lake Erie from Pittsburg Junction to Huron Junction, at a cost of $3,404,550. It is announced also that the automatic blocks and signals required for 124 miles of the road will cost $124,000 in addition to the cost of the other improvements. It is claimed that more business is handled over this stretch of single track than on any other of the same length in the world, and that a double track would mean a great saving in money as well as a further increase in business.

A record of twenty-four hours' work, September 2, shows that by a double track the earnings for a day could be increased $5,628.67, and at the same rate the annual earnings would be increased about $1,500,000. Allowing sixty per cent for operating purposes the net earnings would be $600,000. The run September 2 was considered an average of traffic and the report for the twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight shows that there were eighty-five eastbound trains handled over the line and seventy-five westbound; that there was a total of sixty-four thru freight trains handled east and west and 2,621 cars. The cars east and west traveled 4,351 miles, and it required a total of 518 hours for the trains while on the road and 221 hours were taken in delays caused by running on sidings to allow other trains to pass and in various other stops. This makes the average speed of the thru trains about 8.4 miles an hour, where if a double track was now in operation the trains would be able to move 11.4 miles an hour, counting stops to pick up cars and for other purposes, increasing the capacity of the present equipment of the road forty per cent.

The overtime payments on the Wabash lines east of Toledo now average about $12,000 a month in train service, and this would be reduced in like proportion as the delay in time, which would be a saving of about $8,000 a month. The increase in speed would mean a gain of about 1,753.8 train miles a day.

ARGUES FOR CANTEEN.

Grant Says Absence Causes 90 Per Cent of Army Troubles.

In his annual report as commander of the department of the East, just made public, General Frederick D. Grant says that in his opinion no less than ninety per cent of the 5,536 soldiers tried by garrison and summary court-martial in the department in the year just ended were offenders because they drank bad whisky.

"In my report last year," says General Grant, "I stated that it is my belief that fully seventy-five per cent of these trials was due to the use of bad liquor dispensed to our soldiers by persons who conduct dens of vice in the vicinity of military posts. These depraved creatures use every device in their power to induce soldiers to patronize their brothels, where those who yield to temptation are frequently drugged and robbed.

"It is distressing that the prosperity of the keepers of vile resorts is due to the activity of good and worthy tho misguided citizens who have succeeded in abolishing the canteen in the army. With the re-establishment of the canteen, which was the soldiers' club, the influence of these demoralizing resorts near army posts would be greatly reduced, and many of them would soon disappear.

"After another year's study of the causes which bring soldiers and officers before court-martials, I am convinced that I underestimated the proportion caused by the use of intoxicants. I now believe that not less than ninety per cent of all the troubles that occur in the army are due to the use of bad liquor."

Another interesting observation in General Grant's report refers to the use of the national guard rifle ranges at Sea Girt and Creedmoor by the regulars. General Grant favors the purchase by the government of a range in the vicinity of this city.

See B. & O. ticket agent about homeseekers rates.

ANECDOTES OF SHAFTER

How a Joke Was Played on the Santiago Chieftain.

EXAMPLE OF HIS PERSEVERANCE

Tried Five Times to Kick a Football Which Finally Conquered Him. True Prediction Made By His Father When He Started For the Civil War—How He Won Nickname of "Pecos Bill."

The late Major General William Rufus Shafter, the Santiago chieftain, thoroughly enjoyed a good story and did not object to telling one even if the joke was on himself. He had a faithful servant whose name was George.

One day the general, contemplating a trip to Santa Barbara, Cal., sent George to the ticket office to buy a sleeping berth. To make sure that the old man would make no mistake the general called after him in an emphatic manner:

"George, tell them I want a section and a lower."

An hour later George returned, and the general asked:

"Did you get it?"

"Yes, sir," answered George.

"What did you get?" asked Shafter.

"A section and a little over."

"Great Lord, George!" exclaimed the general. "You don't mean to tell me that you went down to that ticket office and asked for a section and a little over, do you?"

"Yes, sir," said George.

"A section and a little over?" repeated the general. "Hang it, George, you don't think I'm that big, do you? I know I am a big man, but heretofore I've always found one section in a sleeping car roomy enough to stow away in."

General Shafter, who was tall and slender in youth, gained much flesh while living in the far west, and before the Spanish-American war he weighed over 300 pounds. The story is told of him that one day when he was on the Pacific coast he was sitting in his parlor, overlooking the parade ground. Some soldiers were playing football on the campus. One of them, a muscular man, sent the football flying through the parlor window. The soldiers were frightened, and visions of the guardhouse loomed before them. The general presently appeared at his door with the football under his arm. Tossing it into the air, he made a desperate kick at the sphere. The ball dropped harmless at his feet and the general's body spun around twice. He tried it again, and again missed. Five times he kicked and missed, and in the fifth experiment he lost his balance and tumbled head over heels down the steps to the ground. The soldiers quickly went to his assistance. The general was not hurt, but the football conquered him and he surrendered.

Captain George H. Henderson of Lapeer, who served in the civil war with General Shafter, at that time a lieutenant of a company of the Seventh Michigan volunteer infantry, when asked if he knew General Shafter replied:

"Know him! Of course I did. He was a lieutenant in the Seventh the same time I was, and we were chums together. He was a mighty good officer and a mighty good fellow. He once told me a funny story about his father. Bill worked with his father on the farm in Kalamazoo county, and I guess the old man did not exactly like to have him go to the war. The citizens turned out to see the boys take the train at Galesburg, and Mr. Shafter was among them. 'Goodby, Bill,' said he as the train was starting. 'I expect to hear soon that you got shot in the seat of your trousers.'

"Well, pretty soon Bill got to be adjutant, and in one of the first fights he was wheeling his horse around and a rifle ball just grazed his saddle and went into his flesh. Oh, he swore like a pirate. You could have heard him half a mile off. Then, after he got cooled down a little, he said to some of those near him, 'What will my father say now?'"

"I'll tell you how I came to receive that designation," said General Shafter to a group of friends one night after having been addressed as "Pecos Bill." "It was out in that arid part of the southwest country where water is a real luxury. We had been traveling for several days without water, and finally a captain of one of our companies, with tears in his eyes, said:

"'Colonel, we are lost,' and begged that we turn back. 'We'll go straight ahead,' I replied. 'The Pecos river lies over there somewhere, and I intend going on until we meet it if we have to circumnavigate the globe to do it.'

"We reached the river that night. The water was muddy, but it was water. We simply had to go ahead. If we had turned back, we'd have starved to death."

Mrs. Mary McKittrick, General Shafter's only daughter, passionately loved her father. On his return from Santiago she traveled over half of the continent to meet and welcome him. A concourse of people had assembled to witness the affecting meeting between the conquering hero and his daughter after those long history making months of separation. And what were her first touching words of greeting? She gave a little start at sight of the general's form, by no means attenuated, but less some sixty pounds, lost in Cuba, and said:

"Oh, you're just as thin as a rail!"

The tension was relaxed, and the crowd smiled.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Homemade Washing Fluid.

Dissolve one pound of concentrated potash in six quarts of warm soft water. When cool add half an ounce of salts of tartar and half an ounce of crude dry ammonia. Put into a jug or large bottle and cork tightly. This will keep any length of time. When ready to wash, put on a boiler with a suds made of any good laundry soap, allowing to every three pails of water half a cupful of the washing fluid. Put in the clothes that are least soiled, boil ten minutes, take out and wash through fresh water in the usual way, rubbing any soiled spots that may remain. They will come out like magic.

Removing Blackheads.

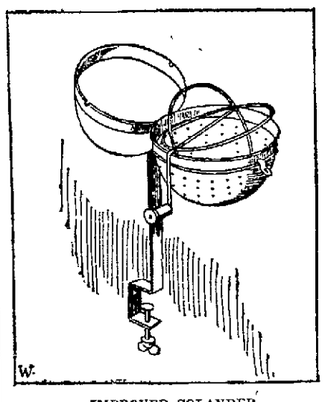
Only by pressing out the accumulation while the skin is soft and then filling the open pores with a good cold cream can blackheads be got rid of. If the pores are left unfilled with something, the dust and grime get into them. Use the astringent lotion of a dram of boric acid in four ounces of witch hazel after cleansing and pressing out the matter. Let this dry on, then fill with cold cream, and after using cold water in the morning use more cold cream.

To Launder Wash Waists.

Before putting into the wash soak in a pail of cold water with two tablespoonfuls of borax in solution. Wring out and put in a tub, pouring over it a good hot borax suds made in the proportion of a teaspoonful of borax and a half a cake of shaved soap to a gallon of water. Rub lightly with the hands, rinse in warm borax water and, lastly, in clear cold water with or without bluing. When nearly dry, clap in the hands a few moments and iron on the wrong side.

New Straining Colander.

Some of the recent improvements in cooking utensils are a great help to the housewife, who is always on the lookout for anything that will lighten her duties. The latest is a colander for straining liquids, an illustration of which is herewith shown. In addition to being serviceable in straining preserves, jellies, etc., it also thoroughly beats and stirs them up, so that the seeds or other undesirable portion is thoroughly separated from that which is to be retained. To make the operation doubly easy the colander portion is attached to a bracket, the latter being clamped to the table. The colander is in two sections, the lower portion containing the perforations and the upper portion serving as a cover to prevent the contents from splashing out on the table when the beater is operated. Revolving in the lower portion of the colander is the beater, composed of circular bands. These bands are operated by a handle at the side. In straining preserves, for instance, they are placed in the colander, the cover closed and the handle operated, a dish being placed on the table to catch the strained liquid. A half minute's turning suffices to thoroughly beat and strain the contents.



IMPROVED COLANDER.

Roast Wild Goose.

Dress carefully, then soak several hours in salt water, then plunge into boiling water and wipe dry. Lay in the roasting pan, put a small onion a slice of salt pork, a spoonful of cider, a tablespoonful of black pepper and a dusting of salt inside the fowl, surround it with enough water or stock to make gravy, dredge with flour. Cook quickly, basting frequently. Serve with the gravy. Garnish with small roasted onions.

Too Much Bluing.

Acetic acid is used in laundry work to neutralize the action of alkaline substances on colors. It also decomposes ultramarine blue, which is one of the most commonly used blues. This property is also valuable in laundry work when the color of clothes has been destroyed by the excessive use of blue. The original appearance may be restored by steeping them in a weak solution of acetic acid.

Cleaning Furs.

Heat cornmeal in a pan on the stove until it is as hot as you can bear your hands in it. Then put the furs into the pan and rub them as if you were using soap and water. After a few minutes of hard rubbing shake them out, and the furs are as clean as the day they were bought. Save the meal and use it several times, so that this is a very cheap as well as a satisfactory method.

Deviled Chestnuts.

Put one pound of large chestnuts into a saucepan of boiling water and parboil. Plunge into cold water until the skins loosen, then remove them. Dry thoroughly, then put into a frying pan with hot butter and toss and shake until gold color. Sprinkle with salt mixed with a little cayenne and serve either hot or cold, as preferred.

THE THANKSGIVING DINNER

How the Table May Be Suitably and Cheaply Decorated.

Richness and fullness are the keynotes of the Thanksgiving feeling. To express this feeling at the Thanksgiving dinner nothing is better than a cornucopia or horn of fruitfulness and abundance, always used by the Greeks and Romans as the symbol of plenty. It should be overflowing with fruits and flowers, which overflow upon the table. It may be made of wire at a florist's for a dollar and covered with vines or leaves or tissue paper, says the Chicago Tribune, or it may be covered with nougat or white candy and in that case would be filled with candy fruit, candy oranges and grapes, marrows and other nuts.

A pumpkin in the middle of the table is another favorite centerpiece and can look most attractive if scooped and filled with all the fruits of the season, well combined as to color, the grapes drooping gracefully over the sides and a few lying on the table. Gold and red and brown chrysanthemums are handsome in a pumpkin.

If the dinner be given at night the candle shades may be homemade out of ordinary paper and trimmed with flowers and vines, or they may be made of wall paper and trimmed with a gilt band. If neither candles nor table lamps are possible, either bring the chandelier down over the table so that its softly shaded light may be evenly distributed or hang a lamp in the same way from the ceiling.

A table may be decorated with chrysanthemums, and in the center may be the ship Mayflower. The cards may bear sketches of Puritan maidens or pilgrim fathers or colonial scenes.

The menu may be a faint reminiscence of the first Thanksgiving meal, which is said to have included oysters, turkey, succotash and game.

How to Carve a Turkey.

To carve a turkey a thin, sharp bladed knife and a platter of sufficient size to hold the fowl and its disjointed portions are necessary to enable the carver to work with neatness and dexterity, says the Denver Republican. Generally the head is to the carver's left, as the wings and legs are more easily disjointed with a stroke from the left to the right. If the company be small and the bird one of good size, carve from one side only. The other side may be reserved for slicing cold. The first move of the carver is to insert the fork astride the breastbone at the point, plunging it deep enough to secure a firm hold. Then remove the drumstick with one stroke of the knife, first cutting through the skin down to the joint, hitting it squarely. It is a little difficult to locate this joint, but by pressing the leg away from the side of the turkey it is readily found. It is claimed that the turkey carver does not remove the fork from the breast until he has quite finished. Be that as it may, it is quite necessary to use the fork in separating the thigh from the drumstick, and the hip is a favorite part with many. To accomplish this make a V shaped cut toward the joint, holding the thigh against the side of the turkey with the fork. The drumstick drops off neatly into the platter. The next stroke removes the wing. A deep cut through the ball and socket joint severs this with a part of the breast meat. If the knife does not strike the joint at first, move it back and forth, pressing the wing away from the body, disclosing the ball of the joint; then a cut through, and the wing is detached. When this process is completed the disjointed portions are laid to one side of the platter or put on a separate plate to allow of free space for slicing the breast meat.

How to Make Turkey Gravy.

To make turkey gravy take three pints of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of flour, half a spoonful of pepper, the neck, liver, heart and gizzard of the turkey. Wash well and place in a stewpan with water. When the water boils skim it. Simmer for two hours or more. There should be about a pint of liquid at this time. Take up the giblets. Mash the liver until perfectly fine and return to the liquid. Place a frying pan over the fire, containing the butter. When hot add the flour and stir until brown. Add to this the liquid in the saucepan, stirring all the time. Season with salt and pepper. Pour this sauce back into the saucepan, cover and set back where it will keep hot. When the turkey is cooked, pour the gravy from the dripping pan into this sauce. Serve in a hot dish.

How to Make Thanksgiving Candles.

To make bayberry candles for Thanksgiving it requires a quart of berries to make one candle, says the Providence Journal. They should be kept in a dry place till ready to use, then put into a preserve kettle, allowing two quarts of water to one of berries. They should be boiled for four hours, filling up the kettle with hot water as it boils away. Then set it back where it will simmer awhile and at night set away to cool. In the morning the wax will have formed in a large cake on top of the water, and after melting and straining through a piece of fine lawn or cheesecloth it is ready to pour into the candle molds. These candles give out a sweet aromatic odor, which perfumes the room.

How to Make Hardwood Floor Polish

For hardwood floor polish melt together in a bowl set in hot water half a pint of turpentine, two and a half ounces of powdered resin and three-quarters of a pound of beeswax. Do not let these ingredients come in contact with fire while being melted, as they are all inflammable. When melted apply with a soft cloth and polish with a brush.

AN AUTOMOBILE BANK

Large Safe Run on Wheels by New York Institution.

WELL GUARDED AGAINST THIEVES

Both Chauffeur and Messenger on Money Wagon Are Armed—Ingenious Contrivances to Outwit Thieves—The Plan Is to Save Depositors the Trouble of Going to the Teller, Especially at Night.

A bank on wheels is the latest thing in New York, a bank that goes to the people to collect their money instead of waiting for depositors to walk up and leave it, says the New York Times.

The Night and Day bank, at Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, has started this new way of doing things. The other night it put in force a collection system by which its depositors are saved the trouble of visiting the bank and are enabled to deposit all the money on hand at a late hour at night without the risk of sending it to the bank by messenger.

To make the collections the bank officials have had built a specially designed automobile with a limousine body. Taking up the greater part of the space in the body of the machine is a large safe, built into the automobile so that it cannot be removed. There are no side doors, entrance only being possible to the section containing the safe by a front door next to the chauffeur's seat. The mechanism is so constructed that it is impossible for any one but a chauffeur who has learned the plan to operate it, obviating the possibility of a band of thieves knocking the driver on the head and running off with the automobile, safe and all.

Each depositor who desires to have his money taken to the bank by the collectors receives a metal dispatch box, numbered and inclosed in a leather case. In this he puts his currency and checks, and when the machine comes around he turns the box, locked, over to the messenger, who gives him a receipt for the box, "contents unknown." On the stub of the duplicate receipt which the messenger is to take back to the bank is a memorandum of the box's contents.

There are but two keys to each box, the customer having one and the receiving teller the other. When the messenger gets the box he drops it into a slit in the automobile safe, and as the safe is built like a letter box the deposit boxes cannot be removed save by some one knowing the combination of the safe. At the bank the boxes are taken out and the receipts checked off with the deposit slip that has been locked in the box. On the next trip the box and the pass book are returned to the depositor.

Eventually collections will be made from Fourteenth street north to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, so that the Night and Day bank will be able to get closer to depositors in a larger territory than any other similar institution in New York. The collecting automobile will follow regular routes, starting at 3 o'clock, making a trip among the large stores at 5, a visit to the theater box offices between 9 and 10 p. m. and picking up possibly all the small change that has been left in the large restaurants between midnight and 1 o'clock.

Since the Night and Day bank started it has been found that a number of depositors were a little chary of sending large sums to the bank after dark, especially from some distance. The automobile, the officials think, will effectually overcome this difficulty.

The machine is also designed to overcome a still greater difficulty which besets merchants who have heavy weekly payrolls, necessitating the drawing of large sums in cash at one time. With the new "wagon," as they call the automobile at the bank, it will only be necessary for a well known customer to telephone to the bank the number of one dollar bills, the number of twos, and so on, that he wants, and the full amount will be made up by the teller, locked in a box and delivered within a very few minutes at the customer's office or store, where his check will be accepted, providing he has been depositing long enough for his signature to be known. In this way the necessity of sending clerks to the bank in a cab every Saturday morning will be done away with and greater safety will be obtained. The chauffeur and the messenger who ride in the money "wagon" are both armed, and the bank officials feel sure that there is no chance of the machine being held up on its rounds. Even if thieves did get into it the bank officials say they couldn't get at the money.

Christmas Gifts For Men.

"When it comes to selecting personal gifts," says Harper's Bazar, "the way is made easier for those who choose for women than for those who wish to give presents to men. For the latter may be the magazine or book rack or frame or desk set or brasses—if he has bachelor chambers or is an exceptional head of a household. As a rule, a man does not feel that a gift is a gift unless for his personal service. Every man with a particle of consideration for others should start a fad—for prints or pipes or pottery or riding crops or something else that may be contributed to indefinitely. Every woman or girl is on the alert for something new in belts. In this time of the universal shirt waist the belt must be unusual in order to lend distinction to the costume. This year patent leather belts are shown for those who wish a stiff belt, and they are to be found in a number of colors and adorned with polka dots."

HARRIMAN'S NEW RAILROAD.

Kentucky Darky's View of Illinois Central In Its Early History.

The Illinois Central railroad, which recently passed under the control of Edward H. Harriman, the American railway king, runs through a large district of southern Illinois familiarly called "Egypt" out of deference to its largest town, Cairo, says the New York Times. When the first tracks of the railroad were being laid through Egypt the division superintendent of construction went one day for a drink of water to a well beside the cabin of an old Kentucky darky who had found freedom and philosophy on the north side of the Ohio river. The old man was smoking his corncob pipe in the shade of his sycamore tree.

"Well, Uncle Sambo," said the railroad builder as he hung up the gourd on the well sweep again, "don't you do any work at all?"

"Me? Yass, sahr. I work six months every winter on a flatboat on dat river yonder."

"Well, I suppose when we get the railroad through you will want to come in with us and get a job on a flat car."

"What for?"

"To work, of course."

"No, sahr. Ain't nevah goin' to be 'nough work on your railroad to keep no man busy six months in the yeah. Can't you see dat river yonder, flowin', flowin'?"

"Yes. What of it?"

"Well, sahr, de Lord he made dat river to float things down on, and der ain't no use buildin' a railroad to enter into compatition with de Almighty."

HIS MILLIONS FOR THE POOR

Alvarado Says Libraries and Universities Do Not Feed the Hungry.

Pedro Alvarado, owner of the Palmillo mine at Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico, whose wealth is estimated at more than $150,000,000, announces that he will distribute $10,000,000 or more to the poor of Mexico within a short time.

This young man, who six years ago was a poor miner, offered to pay the government debt of Mexico some time ago, but the offer was declined, says a Galveston (Tex.) special dispatch to the New York World. He is going to see President Diaz and renew the offer.

He says he got his vast wealth from the earth which is a part of Mexico, and he proposes that his poor countrymen shall share his good fortune. His plan is not to give cash, but to provide homes and land for the poor and equip them so they can earn their living at trades or on plantations. He promises to make 10,000 Mexicans independent, to educate as many poor children and to give away a few millions every year. Already for several years he has been a liberal giver to the poor and has built churches and schoolhouses.

"To erect monuments, establish libraries and endow great universities is to but help the rich and their children," he thinks, "but it neither feeds the body, clothes the naked nor saves the souls of the deserving poor. I propose to give away much of my wealth before I die, for none of it I can take with me, and only a fool would horde wealth while half the world starves."

MUTUAL SPANKING BEE.

Girls and Boys Spanked In Turn at Football Celebration.

The wildest, noisiest celebration of a football game ever seen in Chicago shok the downtown hotels the other day, says a Chicago dispatch.

Twenty Minnesota rooters took possession of the Great Northern lobby, dining rooms and corridors. They marched upstairs and down, singing and shouting. Encountering another party of boys and girls from Minnesota, the leader shouted:

"Let's initiate the girls!" adding, "Girls, it has been decided that each of you be spanked."

Then he seized a stately blond, carefully but firmly placed her across his knee and gave her a rousing spanking. A second and a third met a similar fate. By this time each boy had a girl across his knees, and amid laughter, shrieks and screams, while the hotel guests looked on, the "first degree" was given.

Then the girls attacked the boys and in many instances administered a hearty return for the initiation they had themselves received.

The Pace of Admiralty.

It is reported that Japan will see the Dreadnought and go Great Britain 3,000 tons better, laying down a battleship of 23,000 tons service displacement. Of course the mistress of the seas will not ignore the challenge, and we must prepare to hear of a British battleship of 26,000 tons, says the Boston Transcript. The Japanese, being a proud and progressive people, will not sit still and may be counted on to push the building mark on their side up to 29,000 tons. By that time our own big ship enthusiasts will wake up, and the taxpayers will be invited to contribute the cash for a floating fortress of 32,000 tons. So does the race for naval supremacy go, the mind of the competing world being at present fixed upon displacement as if there was no other factor to be taken into account.

National Apple Day.

At the Jamestown exposition, to be held next year, there will be a special day set aside to be known as apple day, says the American Fruit and Nut Journal. The national fruit will have a big showing made in its behalf, commensurate with its deserts as the most popular fruit known. The department of congresses and special events has set aside Tuesday, Oct. 15, as national apple day.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.

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Stoves sold in Dalton, O., are equal to those sold anywhere. The price is LESS. **Moore's Air Tight Heater, Round Oak Heaters, CLIMAX RANGES** in at all times. Call, write or (Ind.) Phone 30.

C. B. FEASEL,
DALTON, OHIO.

Wanted! HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

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Navarre, O.

Sheriff's Sale

THE STATE OF OHIO, Stark County, S. S. — Doc. 15. Page 450.
O. C. VOLKMOR vs. TONY GARDNER — ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of a writ of Vendi Exponas issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on Saturday, November 10th, 1906, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Part of Lot numbered 1922 in the City of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, formerally known as lot number Two (2), in Russell Addition to Massillon. Said Lot hereby conveyed being bound and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot number 1922, thence South 39° 50' West along the east line of said lot 150 feet, thence westerly parallel with Richville avenue, 57 feet along an alley, thence North 39° 50' east 150 feet to Richville, avenue, thence easterly along Richville avenue 56 feet to place of beginning, together with use in common with others of same alley adjoining the tract herein conveyed on the south.

Appraised at one hundred and eighty-five (185.00) dollars.

Terms, Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

R. FRANK WILSON, Sheriff.
C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.

The following is the paying price in Massillon Wednesday, November 21, '06:

Country butter, per lb	22 24
Eggs, per dozen	26
Old Chickens, dressed per lb	11
Spring Chickens, dressed per lb	12½
Spring Chickens, live, per lb	0
Duck, dressed, per lb	14
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Apples per bu	50
Sausage, per lb	13
Ribs and Bone Meat	10
Pork, live	6¼c lb
Pork, dressed	8c lb

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	72
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$11
New Oats	35
New Corn per bushel	40

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